

**H.R. 4909—FY17 NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION BILL**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

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TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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Section 322—Private Sector Port Loading Assessment

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a quarterly assessment of the private sector port loading for Norfolk, Virginia; Mayport, Florida; San Diego, California; Puget Sound, Washington; and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This section would also require the Secretary to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the assessments by October 1, 2016, and to provide quarterly updates through September 30, 2021.

Section 323—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Defense Contract Management Agency

This section would limit funding for the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) until the DCMA Director provides a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the agency's plan to foster the adoption, implementation, and verification of the Department of Defense's revised Item Unique Identification policy across the Department and the defense industrial base.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 341—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps

This section would amend section 3063 of title 10, United States Code, to add Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps to the list of Army branches.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES

Section 523—Revision of Deployability Rating System and Planning Reform

This section would amend chapter 1003 of title 10, United States Code, to revise the Department of the Army's deployability rating system and manner in which the Army is required to track prioritization of deployable units. To the extent it would apply across all Army components, this section would facilitate implementation of the Army "Total Force" Policy by requiring systems to identify the priority of deployment and track readiness for all Army units, not just for the Reserve Components. Currently, the Army is operating under the construct set forth in the Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act of 1992 (title XI of Public Law 102-484; 10 U.S.C. 10105 note), which was enacted after the experience of Operation Desert Storm when several Army National Guard combat brigades were mobilized for, but not deployed to, combat.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Section 921—Modifications to Corrosion Report

This section would amend section 2228(e) of title 10, United States Code, to make revisions to the annual report from the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight. This amendment would also supersede the effect of section 1080 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) on the report amended described in this section.

Section 922—Authority to Employ Civilian Faculty Members at Joint Special Operations University

This section would amend section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, to provide the Joint Special Operations University (JSOU) the flexibility to hire selected talent. The committee notes that hiring authority under title 10, versus the traditional title 5 authority, would ensure JSOU's faculty remain relevant in their area of expertise by enabling JSOU to hire faculty with relevant expertise in an expeditious manner and, if necessary, replace faculty that do not maintain currency in their area of expertise.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1041—Expanded Authority for Transportation by the Department of Defense of Non-Department of Defense Personnel and Cargo

This section would amend section 2649 of title 10, United States Code, to reinstate the authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide transportation to allied military personnel and civilians in contingencies or disaster responses on a non-interference basis, without charge, and expand such authority to include allied and civilian cargo, as well as passengers. In addition, a new subsection would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract or other arrangement with one or more commercial providers to provide commercial insurance products to non-Department of Defense shippers using the Defense Transportation System.

Section 1043—Extension of Authority of Secretary of Transportation to Issue Non-Premium Aviation Insurance

This section would amend Section 44310(b) of title 49, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide aviation insurance and reinsurance upon the request of another U.S. Government agency.

Section 1044—Evaluation of Navy Alternate Combination Cover and Unisex Combination Cover

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to change the mandatory possession or wear date of the alternate combination cover or the unisex combination cover from October 31, 2016, to October 31, 2020. This change would provide female service members a 5-year transition window consistent with standard uniform policy transition windows for non-operational and non-tactical uniforms.

Additionally, this section would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from implementing or enforcing any change to Navy female service dress uniforms until the Secretary submits to Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the evaluation of Navy female service dress uniforms. The committee is concerned that recent changes to Navy female service dress uniforms, uniform covers, and other non-operational uniform components were not consistent with the Navy's standard processes for evaluating uniform items, including user test groups that represented a broad spectrum of service-member locales and operational specialties, out-of-pocket expenses to service members, including members of both the Active Forces and Reserves, and the inability for the Navy to identify an operational necessity driving this uniform change during a time of fiscal constraint.

Section 1046—Transportation on Military Aircraft on a Space-Available Basis for Members and Former Members of the Armed Forces with Disabilities Rated as Total

This section would amend section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, to authorize space-available travel for disabled veterans with a service-connected, permanent disability rated as total by the Department of Defense. The committee notes that this section would clarify eligibility within an existing category of space-available travel already afforded to disabled veterans.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—Temporary Direct Hire Authority for Domestic Defense Industrial Base Facilities and the Major Range and Test Facilities Base

This section would provide direct-hire authority for Department of Defense industrial base facilities, as well as the Major Range and Test Facilities Base for 2 years.

Section 1102—Temporary Personnel Flexibilities for Domestic Defense Industrial Base Facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base Civilian Personnel

This section would allow Department of Defense industrial base facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base centers to hire temporary employees into permanent positions outside of the requirements of the competitive service.

Section 1103—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would grant a 1-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone.

Section 1104—Advance Payments for Employees Relocating within the United States and Its Territories

This section would modify section 5524a of title 5, United States Code, to authorize advance payment of basic pay for current civilian employees who relocate within the United States and its territories to a location outside the employee's current commuting area.

Section 1105—Permanent Authority for Alternative Personnel Program for Scientific and Technical Personnel

This section would remove the sunset date and annual reporting requirement for section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261), and codify the authority in chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code.

The committee notes that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency has used this alternative personnel hiring authority to great effect since its inception. Furthermore, the committee believes that given the limited scope of this authority, the fact that there have been no reports of misuse or abuse in 15 years, and the fact that it does not authorize any new civilian billets for the Department of Defense, the authority should be made permanent. The committee believes that such unique hiring authorities will be important tools for the technical community in the Department to recruit, hire, and retain the Nation's top scientific and engineering talent.

Section 1106—Modification to Information Technology Personnel Exchange Program

This section would modify the Information Technology Exchange Program established by section 1110 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84), as amended by section 1106 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 . Among the changes, this section would rename the program the "Cyber and Information Technology Exchange Program," and would increase the number of personnel that could be exchanged from 10 to 50.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Section 1411—Authority to Dispose of Certain Materials from and to Acquire Additional Materials for the National Defense Stockpile

This section would authorize certain disposals of materials from, and acquisition of materials for, the National Defense Stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98d(b)).

Section 1412—Revisions to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act

This section would amend sections 4 and 15 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c and 15 U.S.C. 98h-6, respectively) to make certain clarifying amendments and to allow the Department of Defense to contract with facilities to recycle strategic and critical materials.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017."

Section 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required To Be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2019, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2020, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXIX of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2016, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2017.

Section 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize appropriations for Army military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2104—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2105—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain projects originally authorized by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239) and previously extended in section 2107 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114-92) until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2106—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain projects originally authorized by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66) until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2017.

Section 2203—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2017.

Section 2204—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize appropriations for Navy military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2205—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2206—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2207—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, and originally included in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66), until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2208—Status of "Net Negative" Policy Regarding Navy Acreage on Guam

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act regarding the status of the implementation of the "Net Negative" policy regarding the total number of acres of real property controlled by the Department of the Navy on the Territory of Guam.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2017.

Section 2303—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2017.

Section 2304—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2305—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2016 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114-92) to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2306—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239), and previously extended by section 2309 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2307—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66), until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2308—Restriction on Acquisition of Property in Northern Mariana Islands

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from using any of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to acquire property or interests in property at an unspecified location in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands until the congressional defense committees have received a report from the Secretary that provides the specific location of the property or interest in property to be acquired, the total cost, scope and location of military construction projects for divert activities and exercises at the location, and an analysis of any alternative locations considered, including other locations or interests within the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Freely Associated States.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized defense agencies' construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorized Energy Conservation Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy conservation projects valued at a cost greater than \$3,000,000 at the amounts authorized for each project at a specific location. This section would also authorize the sum total of projects across various locations, each project of which is less than \$3,000,000.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize appropriations for defense agencies' military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2404—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66), to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2405—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally authorized by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239), and subsequently amended by section 2406 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2406—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally authorized by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66), until October 1, 2017, or the date of enactment of

an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2603—Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2017. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

This section would authorize appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2611—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2612—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2015 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113-291) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2613—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239) and extended by section 2614 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114-92) until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2614—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally provided by sections 2602, 2603, 2604, and 2605 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2701—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Realignment and Closure Activities Funded Through Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize appropriations for ongoing activities that are required to implement the Base Realignment and Closure activities authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510), at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2702—Prohibition on Conducting Additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Round

This section would state that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, affirming congressional intent to reject the budget request to authorize another BRAC round in 2019. This section also clarifies that this prohibition does not affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense to comply with any requirement under law, or with any

request of a congressional defense committee, to conduct an analysis, study, or report of the infrastructure needs of the Department of Defense.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Section 2801—Modification of Criteria for Treatment of Laboratory Revitalization Projects as Minor Military Construction Projects

This section would amend section 2805(d) of title 10, United States Code, increasing the minor military construction threshold for laboratory revitalization projects from \$4.0 million to \$6.0 million. This section would further amend section 2805(d) by eliminating Secretary of Defense review and approval of projects, inserting a congressional notification and 21-day wait period, 14-day period if notification is provided in an electronic medium, and striking the September 30, 2018, sunset clause.

Section 2802—Classification of Facility Conversion Projects as Repair Projects

This section would amend section 2811 of title 10, United States Code, to re-classify facility conversion as repair, thereby allowing all work within the existing dimensions of a facility to be considered repair.

Section 2803—Extension of Temporary, Limited Authority to Use Operation and Maintenance Funds for Construction Projects Outside the United States

This section would provide continued authority for the Secretary of Defense to use funds appropriated for Operation and Maintenance for military construction to meet temporary operational requirements during a time of declared war, national emergency, or contingency operation through the end of fiscal year 2017.

Section 2804—Extension of Temporary Authority for Acceptance and Use of Contributions for Certain Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Projects Mutually Beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait Military Forces

This section would extend for 5 years the temporary project authority for acceptance and use of contributions for construction, maintenance, and repair projects mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces from September 30, 2020, to September 30, 2025.

Section 2805—Notice and Reporting Requirements for Energy Conservation Construction Projects

This section would amend section 2914 of title 10, United States Code, to address gaps in the information contained in congressional notifications submitted by the Secretary of Defense for the Energy Conservation Investment Program. This section would also add an annual reporting requirement on the status of projects being executed under the program beginning with fiscal year 2017 and ending with fiscal year 2020.

SUBTITLE B—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2811—Congressional Notification of In-Kind Contributions for Overseas Military Construction Projects

This section would establish a notification requirement for payment in-kind and in-kind contributions used for overseas military construction projects and repeal the authorization requirement established for such projects in section 2803 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291).

SUBTITLE C—PROVISION RELATED TO ASIA-PACIFIC MILITARY REALIGNMENT

Section 2821—Limited Exceptions to Restriction on Development of Public Infrastructure in Connection with Realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia-Pacific Region

This section would amend restrictions placed on the development of civilian infrastructure on Guam to support the realignment of Marine Corps Forces in the Asia-Pacific region to allow the use of funds for infrastructure projects that are identified in the report of the Economic Adjustment Committee required by section 2822(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66).

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2831—Land Conveyances, High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program Facility and Adjacent Property, Gakona, Alaska

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 1,158 acres near Gulkana Village, Alaska, and the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program Facility to the University of Alaska for consideration. This section would also authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of

approximately 4,259 acres near Gulkana Village, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Corporation.

Section 2832—Land Conveyance, Campion Air Force Radar Station, Galena, Alaska

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey, without consideration, public land consisting of approximately 1,300 acres, including improvements thereon, of the remaining land currently withdrawn by the Secretary of the Air Force at the former Campion Air Force Station, Alaska, to the Town of Galena for public purposes.

Section 2833—Exchange of Property Interests, San Diego Unified Port District, California

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to exchange approximately 0.33 acres in San Diego, California that contains 48 parking spaces, with the San Diego Unified Port District in return for property of equal value, and without encumbrances, that provides the rights to an equivalent number of parking spaces.

Section 2834—Release of Property Interests Retained in Connection with Land Conveyance, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to release any and all exceptions, limitations, and conditions specified by the United States in the deeds conveying approximately 126 acres of real property in Okaloosa County, Florida, which were conveyed to the Air Force Enlisted Men's Widows and Dependents Home Foundations, Incorporated.

Section 2835—Land Exchange, Fort Hood, Texas

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to exchange land at Fort Hood, Texas, with the City of Copperas Cove, Texas, to support the city's efforts to improve arterial transportation routes in the vicinity of Fort Hood and to promote economic development.

Section 2836—Land Conveyance, P-36 Warehouse, Colbern United States Army Reserve Center, Laredo, Texas

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey, without consideration, to the Laredo Community College all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 725 square foot Historic Building, P-36 Quartermaster Warehouse, at Colbern United States Army Reserve Center, Laredo, Texas.

Section 2837—Land Conveyance, St. George National Guard Armory, St. George, Utah

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of public land in St. George, Utah, comprising approximately 70 acres, for the purpose of permitting the Utah National Guard to use the conveyed land for military purposes.

Section 2838—Release of Restrictions, Richland Innovation Center, Richland, Washington

This section would authorize the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Maritime Administrator and in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, to release, for consideration, to the Port of Benton all remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property consisting of approximately 71.5 acres, including any improvements thereon, in Richland, Washington.

SUBTITLE E—MILITARY LAND WITHDRAWALS

Section 2841—Standardization of Expiration Dates for Certain Military Land Withdrawals

This section would standardize statutory termination dates for various military land withdrawals so that the expiration date is the last day of March in the year of termination.

SUBTITLE F—MILITARY MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS, AND MUSEUMS

Section 2852—Renaming Site of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio

This section would modify the name of the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center, Dayton, Ohio, to the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers National Museum, Dayton, Ohio.

Section 2853—Support for Military Service Memorials and Museums Highlighting Role of Women in the Military

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide financial support, subject to appropriation, for military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military. This section would also authorize the Secretary to enter into a contract with a non-profit organization for the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhibits, facilities, and programs, subject to a

report from the Secretary to the congressional defense committees that describes how the use of such a contract will help educate and inform the public on the history and mission of the military, and is in the best interests of the Department of Defense.

Section 2854—Petersburg National Battlefield Boundary Modification

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the land and interest in land, only from willing sellers and without use of condemnation, to expand the boundary of the Petersburg National Battlefield. This section would also authorize a land swap of approximately 1.170-acres between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army.

SUBTITLE G—DESIGNATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 2861—Designation of Portion of Moffett Federal Airfield, California, as Moffett Air National Guard Base

This section would designate the 111-acre cantonment area at Moffett Federal Airfield, California, utilized by the California Air National Guard as "Moffett Air National Guard Base."

Section 2862—Redesignation of Mike O'Callaghan Federal Medical Center

This section would rename the Mike O'Callaghan Federal Medical Center to the Mike O'Callaghan Military Medical Center by amending the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (division B of Public Law 104-201), as amended by section 8135(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (section 101(b) of division A of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and as amended by section 2862 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-81).

Section 2863—Transfer of Certain Items of the Omar Bradley Foundation to the Descendants of General Omar Bradley

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain items under the control of the Omar Bradley Foundation to the descendants of General Omar Bradley.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2901—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of certain authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2017. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

Section 2902—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of certain authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2017. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

Section 2903—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for Overseas Contingency Operations military construction at the levels identified in section 4602 and section 4603 of division D of this Act.

**DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL
SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER
AUTHORIZATIONS**

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize \$14,950,000 for fiscal year 2017 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

BILL LANGUAGE

1 **SEC. 322 [Log 63080]. PRIVATE SECTOR PORT LOADING AS-**
2 **SESSMENT.**

3 (a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—During the period
4 beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and
5 ending on the date of the final briefing under subsection
6 (d), the Secretary of the Navy shall conduct quarterly as-
7 sessments of Naval ship maintenance and loading activi-
8 ties carried out by private sector entities at each covered
9 port.

10 (b) ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS.—Each assessment
11 under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each
12 covered port, the following:

13 (1) Resources per day, including daily ship
14 availabilities and the workforce available to carry out
15 maintenance and loading activities, for the fiscal
16 year preceding the quarter covered by the assess-
17 ment through the end of such quarter.

18 (2) Projected resources per day, including daily
19 ship availabilities and the workforce available to
20 carry out maintenance and loading activities,
21 through the end of the second fiscal year beginning
22 after the quarter covered by the assessment.

23 (3) A description of the methods by which the
24 Secretary communicates projected workloads to pri-
25 vate sector entities engaged in ship maintenance ac-
26 tivities and ship loading activities.

1 (4) A description of any processes that have
2 been implemented to allow for timely feedback from
3 private sector entities engaged in ship maintenance
4 activities and ship loading activities.

5 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Con-
6 gress that the Secretary should implement measures to
7 minimize workload fluctuations at covered ports to sta-
8 bilize the private sector workforce and reduce the cost of
9 maintenance availabilities.

10 (d) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—Not later than October
11 1, 2016, and on a quarterly basis thereafter until Sep-
12 tember 30, 2021, the Secretary shall provide to the Com-
13 mittees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of
14 Representatives (and other congressional defense commit-
15 tees on request)—

16 (1) a briefing on the results of the assessments
17 conducted under subsection (a); and

18 (2) a chart depicting the information described
19 in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) with re-
20 spect to each covered port.

21 (e) COVERED PORTS.—In this section, the term “cov-
22 ered ports” means port facilities used by the Department
23 of Defense in each of the following locations:

24 (1) Mayport, Florida.

25 (2) Norfolk, Virginia.

- 1 (4) Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- 2 (3) Puget Sound, Washington.
- 3 (5) San Diego, California.

1 **SEC. 323 [Log 63376]. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF**
2 **FUNDS FOR DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGE-**
3 **MENT AGENCY.**

4 (a) **LIMITATION.**—Of the funds authorized to be ap-
5 propriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fis-
6 cal year 2017 for the operation of the Defense Contract
7 Management Agency, not more than 90 percent may be
8 obligated or expended in fiscal year 2017 until the Direc-
9 tor of the agency provides to the congressional defense
10 committees the briefing under subsection (b).

11 (b) **BRIEFING.**—The Director of the Defense Con-
12 tract Management Agency shall provide to the Committees
13 on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Represent-
14 atives (and other congressional defense committees on re-
15 quest) a briefing that includes the following:

16 (1) A plan describing how the agency will foster
17 the adoption, implementation, and verification of
18 item-unique identification standards for tangible per-
19 sonal property across the Department of Defense
20 and the defense industrial base (as prescribed under
21 Department of Defense Instruction 8320.04).

22 (2) A description of the policies, procedures,
23 staff training, and equipment needed to—

24 (A) ensure contract compliance with item-
25 unique identification standards for all items

1 that require unique item-level traceability at
2 any time in their life cycle;

3 (B) support counterfeit material risk re-
4 duction; and

5 (C) provide for the systematic assessment
6 and accuracy of item-unique identification
7 marks.

1 **Subtitle E—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 341 [Log 63440]. EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL**
3 **CORPS.**

4 Section 3063 of title 10, United States Code, is
5 amended—

6 (1) in paragraph (12), by striking “and” at the
7 end;

8 (2) by redesignating paragraph (13) as para-
9 graph (14); and

10 (3) by inserting after paragraph (12) the fol-
11 lowing new paragraph (13):

12 “(13) Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps;
13 and”.

1 **SEC. 523[Log 63759]. REVISION OF DEPLOYABILITY RATING**
2 **SYSTEM AND PLANNING REFORM.**

3 (a) DEPLOYMENT PRIORITIZATION AND READI-
4 NESS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1003 of title 10,
6 United States Code, is amended by inserting after
7 section 10102 the following new section:

8 **“§ 10102a. Deployment prioritization and readiness of**
9 **army components**

10 “(a) DEPLOYMENT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary
11 of the Army shall maintain a system for identifying the
12 priority of deployment for units of all components of the
13 Army.

14 “(b) DEPLOYABILITY READINESS RATING.—The
15 Secretary of the Army shall maintain a readiness rating
16 system for units of all components of the Army that pro-
17 vides an accurate assessment of the deployability of a unit
18 and those shortfalls of a unit that require the provision
19 of additional resources. The system shall ensure—

20 “(1) that the personnel readiness rating of a
21 unit reflects—

22 “(A) both the percentage of the overall
23 personnel requirement of the unit that is
24 manned and deployable and the fill and
25 deployability rate for critical occupational spe-

1 cialties necessary for the unit to carry out its
2 basic mission requirements; and

3 “(B) the number of personnel in the unit
4 who are qualified in their primary military oc-
5 cupational specialty; and

6 “(2) that the equipment readiness assessment
7 of a unit—

8 “(A) documents all equipment required for
9 deployment;

10 “(B) reflects only that equipment that is
11 directly possessed by the unit;

12 “(C) specifies the effect of substitute
13 items; and

14 “(D) assesses the effect of missing compo-
15 nents and sets on the readiness of major equip-
16 ment items.”.

17 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
18 tions at the beginning of chapter 1003 of such title
19 is amended by inserting after the item relating to
20 section 10102 the following new item:

“10102a. Deployment prioritization and readiness of Army components.”.

21 (b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED PROVISIONS OF
22 LAW.—Sections 1121 and 1135 of the Army National
23 Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act of 1992 (title XI
24 of Public Law 102-484; 10 U.S.C. 10105 note) are re-
25 pealed.

1 **Subtitle B—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 921 [Log 63838]. MODIFICATIONS TO CORROSION RE-**
3 **PORT.**

4 (a) MODIFICATIONS TO REPORT TO CONGRESS.—
5 Section 2228(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is
6 amended—

7 (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
8 by inserting after “2009” the following: “and ending
9 with the budget submitted on or before January 31,
10 2021”;

11 (2) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as
12 follows:

13 “(B) The estimated composite return on invest-
14 ment achieved by implementing the strategy, and
15 documented in the assessments by the Department
16 of Defense of completed corrosion projects and ac-
17 tivities.”;

18 (3) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as
19 follows:

20 “(D) If the full amount of funding require-
21 ments is not requested in the budget, the reasons for
22 not including the full amount and a description of
23 the impact on readiness, logistics, and safety of not
24 fully funding required corrosion prevention and miti-
25 gation activities”; and

1 (4) in subparagraph (F), by striking “pilot”.

2 (b) REPORT TO DIRECTOR OF CORROSION POLICY
3 AND OVERSIGHT.—Section 2228(e)(2) of such title is
4 amended—

5 (1) by inserting “(A)” before “Each report”;

6 (2) by striking “a copy of” and all that follows
7 through the period and inserting “a summary of the
8 most recent report required by subparagraph (B)”;
9 and

10 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
11 paragraph:

12 “(B) Not later than December 31 of each year,
13 through December 31, 2020, the corrosion control and
14 prevention executive of a military department shall submit
15 to the Director of Corrosion Policy and Oversight a report
16 containing recommendations pertaining to the corrosion
17 control and prevention program of the military depart-
18 ment. Such report shall include recommendations for the
19 funding levels necessary for the executive to carry out the
20 duties of the executive under this section. The report re-
21 quired under this subparagraph shall—

22 “(i) provide a summary of key accomplish-
23 ments, goals, and objectives of the corrosion control
24 and prevention program of the military department;
25 and

1 “(ii) include the performance measures used to
2 ensure that the corrosion control and prevention pro-
3 gram achieved the goals and objectives described in
4 clause (i).”.

5 (c) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 903(b) of Public
6 Law 110–417 (10 U.S.C. 2228 note) is amended by strik-
7 ing paragraph (5).

1 **SEC. 922 [Log 63753]. AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY CIVILIAN FAC-**
2 **ULTY MEMBERS AT JOINT SPECIAL OPER-**
3 **ATIONS UNIVERSITY.**

4 Section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, is
5 amended by adding at the end the following new para-
6 graph:

7 “(5) The Joint Special Operations University.”.

1 **Subtitle E—Miscellaneous**
2 **Authorities and Limitations**

3 **SEC. 1041[Log 63379]. EXPANDED AUTHORITY FOR TRANS-**
4 **PORTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DE-**
5 **FENSE OF NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**
6 **PERSONNEL AND CARGO.**

7 (a) TRANSPORTATION OF ALLIED AND CIVILIAN
8 PERSONNEL AND CARGO.—Subsection (c) of section 2649
9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

10 (1) in the subsection heading, by striking
11 “PERSONNEL” and inserting “AND CIVILIAN PER-
12 SONNEL AND CARGO”;

13 (2) by striking “Until January 6, 2016, when”
14 and inserting “When”; and

15 (3) by striking “allied forces or civilians”, and
16 inserting “allied and civilian personnel and cargo”.

17 (b) COMMERCIAL INSURANCE.—Such section is fur-
18 ther amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
19 section:

20 “(d) COMMERCIAL INSURANCE.—The Secretary may
21 enter into a contract or other arrangement with one or
22 more commercial providers to make insurance products
23 available to non-Department of Defense shippers using the
24 Defense Transportation System to insure against the loss

1 or damage of the shipper's cargo. Any such contract or
2 arrangement shall provide that—

3 “(1) any insurance premium is collected by the
4 commercial provider;

5 “(2) any claim for loss or damage is processed
6 and paid by the commercial provider;

7 “(3) the commercial provider agrees to hold the
8 United States harmless and waive any recourse
9 against the United States for amounts paid to an in-
10 sured as a result of a claim; and

11 “(4) the contract between the commercial pro-
12 vider and the insured shall contain a provision
13 whereby the insured waives any claim against the
14 United States for loss or damage that is within the
15 scope of enumerated risks covered by the insurance
16 product.”.

17 (c) CONFORMING CROSS-REFERENCE AMEND-
18 MENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by
19 striking “this section” both places it appears and inserting
20 “subsection (a)”.

1 **SEC. 1043[Log 63378]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SEC-**
2 **RETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO ISSUE**
3 **NON-PREMIUM AVIATION INSURANCE.**

4 Section 44310(b) of title 49, United States Code, is
5 amended by striking “December 31, 2018” and inserting
6 “December 31, 2019”.

1 **SEC. 1044[Log 63890]. EVALUATION OF NAVY ALTERNATE**
2 **COMBINATION COVER AND UNISEX COMBINA-**
3 **TION COVER.**

4 (a) **MANDATORY POSSESSION OR WEAR DATE.**—The
5 Secretary of the Navy shall change the mandatory posses-
6 sion or wear date of the alternate combination cover or
7 the unisex combination cover from October 31, 2016, to
8 October 31, 2020.

9 (b) **EVALUATION AND REPORT.**—The Secretary of
10 the Navy may not implement or enforce any change to
11 Navy female service dress uniforms until the Secretary
12 submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Sen-
13 ate and House of Representatives a report on the evalua-
14 tion of the Navy female service dress uniforms. Such eval-
15 uation shall include each of the following:

16 (1) An identification of the operational need ad-
17 dressed by the alternate combination cover or the
18 unisex combination cover.

19 (2) An assessment of the individual cost of
20 service dress uniform items to members of the
21 Armed Forces as a percentage of their monthly pay.

22 (3) The composition of each uniform item's
23 wear test group.

24 (4) An identification of the costs to the Navy
25 and to individual members of the Armed Forces for

1 uniform changes identified in the Navy administra-
2 tive message 236/15 dated October 9, 2015.

3 (5) The opinions of female members of the
4 Navy active and reserve components.

1 **SEC. 1046[Log 63718]. TRANSPORTATION ON MILITARY AIR-**
2 **CRAFT ON A SPACE-AVAILABLE BASIS FOR**
3 **MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE**
4 **ARMED FORCES WITH DISABILITIES RATED**
5 **AS TOTAL.**

6 (a) AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION.—Section
7 2641b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

8 (1) by redesignating subsection (f) as sub-
9 section (g); and

10 (2) by inserting after subsection (e) the fol-
11 lowing new subsection (f):

12 “(f) SPECIAL PRIORITY FOR CERTAIN DISABLED
13 VETERANS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall provide
14 transportation on scheduled and unscheduled military
15 flights within the continental United States and on sched-
16 uled overseas flights operated by the Air Mobility Com-
17 mand on a space-available basis for any member or former
18 member of the armed forces with a disability rated as total
19 on the same basis as such transportation is provided to
20 members of the armed forces entitled to retired or retainer
21 pay.

22 “(2) The transportation priority required by para-
23 graph (1) for veterans described in such paragraph applies
24 whether or not the Secretary establishes the travel pro-
25 gram authorized by this section.

1 “(3) In this subsection, the term ‘disability rated as
2 total’ has the meanings given that term in section
3 1414(e)(3) of this title.”.

4 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (f) of section
5 2641b of title 10, United States Code, as added by sub-
6 section (a), shall take effect at the end of the 90-day pe-
7 riod beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 1101 [Log 63439]. TEMPORARY DIRECT HIRE AUTHOR-**
2 **ITY FOR DOMESTIC DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL**
3 **BASE FACILITIES AND THE MAJOR RANGE**
4 **AND TEST FACILITIES BASE.**

5 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—During fiscal years 2017 and
6 2018, the Secretary of Defense may appoint, without re-
7 gard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of
8 title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and
9 3328 of such title, qualified candidates to positions in the
10 competitive service at any defense industrial base facility
11 located in the United States or the Major Range and Test
12 Facilities Base.

13 (b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 60 days after the end
14 of fiscal year 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall submit
15 a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the
16 House of Representatives and the Senate on the use of
17 the authority provided under subsection (a). Such report
18 shall include the total number of individuals appointed
19 under such authority and the effectiveness of such author-
20 ity in fulfilling the manpower needs of the defense indus-
21 trial base facilities located in the United States or the
22 Major Range and Test Facilities Base.

1 **SEC. 1102 [Log 63489]. TEMPORARY PERSONNEL FLEXIBILI-**
2 **TIES FOR DOMESTIC DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL**
3 **BASE FACILITIES AND MAJOR RANGE AND**
4 **TEST FACILITIES BASE CIVILIAN PER-**
5 **SONNEL.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding chapter 33 of
7 title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law
8 relating to the examination, certification, and appointment
9 of individuals in the competitive service, during fiscal
10 years 2017 and 2018, an employee of a defense industrial
11 base facility located in the United States or the Major
12 Range and Test Facilities Base serving under a time-lim-
13 ited appointment in the competitive service is eligible to
14 compete for a permanent appointment in the competitive
15 service at any such facility, Base, or any other component
16 of the Department of Defense under the internal merit
17 promotion procedures of the applicable facility, Base, or
18 component if—

19 (1) the employee was appointed initially under
20 open, competitive examination under subchapter I of
21 chapter 33 of such title to the time-limited appoint-
22 ment;

23 (2) the employee has served under 1 or more
24 time-limited appointments by a defense industrial
25 base facility located in the United States or the
26 Major Range and Test Facilities Base for a period

1 or periods totaling more than 24 months without a
2 break of 2 or more years; and

3 (3) the employee's performance has been at an
4 acceptable level of performance throughout the pe-
5 riod or periods (as the case may be) referred to in
6 paragraph (2).

7 (b) WAIVER OF AGE REQUIREMENT.—In deter-
8 mining the eligibility of a time-limited employee under this
9 section to be examined for or appointed in the competitive
10 service, the Office of Personnel Management or other ex-
11 amining agency shall waive requirements as to age, unless
12 the requirement is essential to the performance of the du-
13 ties of the position.

14 (c) STATUS.—An individual appointed under this sec-
15 tion—

16 (1) becomes a career-conditional employee, un-
17 less the employee has otherwise completed the serv-
18 ice requirements for career tenure; and

19 (2) acquires competitive status upon appoint-
20 ment.

21 (d) FORMER EMPLOYEES.—A former employee of a
22 defense industrial base facility located in the United
23 States or the Major Range and Test Facilities Base who
24 served under a time-limited appointment and who other-
25 wise meets the requirements of this section shall be

1 deemed a time-limited employee for purposes of this sec-
2 tion if—

3 (1) such employee applies for a position covered
4 by this section within the period of 2 years after the
5 most recent date of separation; and

6 (2) such employee's most recent separation was
7 for reasons other than misconduct or performance.

1 **SEC. 1103 [Log 63446]. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEM-**
2 **PORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOW-**
3 **ANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CI-**
4 **VILIAN PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A**
5 **COMBAT ZONE.**

6 Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency
7 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global
8 War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public
9 Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102
10 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization
11 Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat.
12 4616) and as most recently amended by section 1102 of
13 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
14 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1022), is further
15 amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2018”.

1 **SEC. 1104 [Log 63787]. ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR EMPLOY-**
2 **EES RELOCATING WITHIN THE UNITED**
3 **STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 5524a
5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

6 (1) by striking “(a) The head” and inserting
7 “(a)(1) The head”; and

8 (2) by adding at the end the following:

9 “(2) The head of each agency may provide for the
10 advance payment of basic pay, covering not more than 6
11 pay periods, to an employee who is assigned to a position
12 in the agency that is located—

13 “(A) outside of the employee’s commuting area;
14 and

15 “(B) in the United States, the Commonwealth
16 of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern
17 Mariana Islands, or any territory or possession of
18 the United States.”.

19 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (b) of
20 such section is amended—

21 (1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or assigned”
22 after “appointed”; and

23 (2) in paragraph (2)(B)—

24 (A) by inserting “or assignment” after
25 “appointment”; and

1 (B) by inserting “or assigned” after “ap-
2 pointed”.

3 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

4 (1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such
5 section is amended by inserting “**and employees**
6 **relocating within the United States and**
7 **its territories**” after “**appointees**”.

8 (2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to
9 such section in the table of sections of chapter 55
10 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“5524a. Advance payments for new appointees and employees relocating within
the United States and its territories.”.

1 **SEC. 1105 [Log 63405]. PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR ALTER-**
2 **NATIVE PERSONNEL PROGRAM FOR SCI-**
3 **ENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.**

4 (a) PERMANENT AUTHORITY AND CODIFICATION.—
5 Chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, is amended
6 by inserting after section 1589 a new section 1590 con-
7 sisting of—

8 (1) a heading as follows:

9 **“§ 1590. Alternative personnel program for scientific**
10 **and technical personnel”; and**

11 (2) a text consisting of the text of subsection
12 (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 1101 of the Strom
13 Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for
14 Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 5 U.S.C.
15 3104 note).

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1590 of
17 title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a),
18 is amended—

19 (1) in subsection (a)—

20 (A) by striking “During the program pe-
21 riod specified in subsection (e)(1), the” and in-
22 serting “The”; and

23 (B) by striking “of experimental use of”
24 and inserting “to use”;

25 (2) in subsection (b)—

1 (A) by striking “, United States Code,” in
2 paragraph (1); and

3 (B) by striking “United States Code,” in
4 paragraph (2); and

5 (3) in subsection (d), by striking “, United
6 States Code” in paragraphs (2) and (3) each place
7 it appears.

8 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
9 at the beginning of chapter 81 of such title is amended
10 by inserting after the item relating to section 1589 the
11 following new item:

“1590. Alternative personnel program for scientific and technical personnel.”.

12 (d) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1101 of the
13 Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for
14 Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 5 U.S.C. 3104
15 note) is repealed.

1 **SEC. 1106 [Log 62721]. MODIFICATION TO INFORMATION**
2 **TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PRO-**
3 **GRAM.**

4 Section 1110 of the National Defense Authorization
5 Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 5 U.S.C.
6 3702 note) is amended—

7 (1) in the section heading, by inserting
8 **“CYBER AND”** before **“INFORMATION”**.

9 (2) in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(C), and
10 (g)(2), by inserting “cyber operations or” before “in-
11 formation”;

12 (3) in subsection (g)(1), by inserting “to or”
13 before “from”; and

14 (4) in subsection (h), by striking “10” and in-
15 serting “50”.

1 **Subtitle B—National Defense**
2 **Stockpile**

3 **SEC. 1411[Log 63462]. AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF CERTAIN**
4 **MATERIALS FROM AND TO ACQUIRE ADDI-**
5 **TIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE NATIONAL DE-**
6 **FENSE STOCKPILE.**

7 (a) **DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.**—Pursuant to section 5(b)
8 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act
9 (50 U.S.C. 98d(b)), the National Defense Stockpile Man-
10 ager may dispose of the following materials contained in
11 the National Defense Stockpile in the following quantities:

12 (1) 27 short tons of beryllium.

13 (2) 111,149 short tons of chromium, ferroalloy.

14 (3) 2,973 short tons of chromium metal.

15 (4) 8,380 troy ounces of platinum.

16 (5) 275,741 pounds of contained tungsten
17 metal powder.

18 (6) 12,433,796 pounds of contained tungsten
19 ores and concentrates.

20 (b) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

21 (1) **AUTHORITY.**—Using funds available in the
22 National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, the
23 National Defense Stockpile Manager may acquire
24 the following materials determined to be strategic
25 and critical materials required to meet the defense,

1 industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United
2 States:

3 (A) High modulus and high strength car-
4 bon fibers.

5 (B) Tantalum.

6 (C) Germanium.

7 (D) Tungsten rhenium metal.

8 (E) Boron carbide powder.

9 (F) Europium.

10 (G) Silicon carbide fiber.

11 (2) AMOUNT OF AUTHORITY.—The National
12 Defense Stockpile Manager may use up to
13 \$55,000,0000 in the National Defense Stockpile
14 Transaction Fund for acquisition of the materials
15 specified paragraph (1).

16 (3) FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.—The authority
17 under paragraph (1) is available for purchases dur-
18 ing fiscal year 2017 through fiscal year 2021.

1 **SEC. 1412[Log 63463]. REVISIONS TO THE STRATEGIC AND**
2 **CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT.**

3 (a) MATERIALS CONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL DE-
4 FENSE STOCKPILE.—Section 4 of the Strategic and Crit-
5 ical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (b), by striking “required for”
8 and inserting “suitable for transfer to or disposal
9 through”; and

10 (2) in subsection (c)—

11 (A) by striking “(1)” and all the follows
12 through “(2)”; and

13 (B) by striking “this subsection” and in-
14 serting “subsection (b)”.

15 (b) QUALIFICATION OF DOMESTIC SOURCES.—Sec-
16 tion 15(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 98h- 6(a)) is amended—

17 (1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph
18 (1);

19 (2) by striking the period at the end of para-
20 graph (2) and inserting a semicolon; and

21 (3) by adding at the end the following new
22 paragraphs:

23 “(3) by qualifying existing domestic facilities
24 and domestically produced strategic and critical ma-
25 terials to meet the requirements of defense and es-
26 sential civilian industries in times of national emer-

1 agencies when existing domestic sources of supply are
2 either insufficient or vulnerable to single points of
3 failure; and

4 “(4) by contracting with domestic facilities to
5 recycle strategic and critical materials, thereby in-
6 creasing domestic supplies when those materials
7 would otherwise be insufficient to support defense
8 and essential civilian industries in times of national
9 emergencies.”.

1 **SEC. 2001 [Log 62643]. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This division may be cited as the “Military Construc-
3 tion Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017”.

1 **SEC. 2002 [Log 62644]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS**
2 **AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED**
3 **BY LAW.**

4 (a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE
5 YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all author-
6 izations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title
7 XXIX for military construction projects, land acquisition,
8 family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to
9 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Invest-
10 ment Program (and authorizations of appropriations
11 therefor) shall expire on the later of—

12 (1) October 1, 2019; or

13 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
14 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year
15 2020.

16 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
17 authorizations for military construction projects, land ac-
18 quisition, family housing projects and facilities, and con-
19 tributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Se-
20 curity Investment Program (and authorizations of appro-
21 priations therefor), for which appropriated funds have
22 been obligated before the later of—

23 (1) October 1, 2019; or

24 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
25 izing funds for fiscal year 2020 for military con-
26 struction projects, land acquisition, family housing

1 projects and facilities, or contributions to the North
2 Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment
3 Program.

1 **SEC. 2003 [Log 62645]. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 Titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX shall take
3 effect on the later of—

4 (1) October 1, 2016; or

5 (2) the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 2101 [Log 63027]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION**
 2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2103(a) and available for military con-
 6 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 7 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 8 Army may acquire real property and carry out military
 9 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 10 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 11 the following table:

Army: Inside the United States

State	Installation	Amount
Alaska	Fort Wainwright	\$47,000,000
California	Concord	\$12,600,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$13,100,000
Georgia	Fort Gordon	\$129,600,000
	Fort Stewart	\$14,800,000
Texas	Fort Hood	\$7,600,000
Utah	Camp Williams	\$7,400,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	\$23,000,000

12 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 13 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 14 tions in section 2103(a) and available for military con-
 15 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 16 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 17 Army may acquire real property and carry out the military
 18 construction project for the installations or locations out-
 19 side the United States, and in the amount, set forth in
 20 the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	\$33,000,000
Germany	East Camp Grafenwoehr	\$22,000,000
	Garmisch	\$9,600,000
	Wiesbaden Army Airfield	\$19,200,000

1 **SEC. 2102 [Log 63028]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2103(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct
 7 or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition
 8 and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations,
 9 in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in
 10 the following table:

Army: Family Housing

State/Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Korea	Camp Humphreys	Family Housing New Construction	\$297,000,000
	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	\$54,554,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2103(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and
 16 engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$2,618,000.

1 **SEC. 2103 [Log 63029]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, ARMY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2016, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Army as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2101 may not ex-
14 ceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under
15 subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section
16 4601.

1 **SEC. 2104 [Log 63030]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
6 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law
7 113–66; 127 Stat. 986) for Joint Base Lewis-McChord,
8 Washington, for construction of an aircraft maintenance
9 hangar at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may
10 construct an aircraft washing apron.

1 **SEC. 2105 [Log 63031]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (126
 8 Stat. 2119) and extended by section 2107 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1148), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

14 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Kansas	Fort Riley	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Complex.	\$12,200,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Secure Admin/Operations Facility.	\$172,200,000
Italy	Camp Ederle	Barracks	\$36,000,000
Japan	Sagami	Vehicle Maintenance Shop.	\$18,000,000

1 **SEC. 2106 [Log 63032]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat.
 6 985), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (127
 8 Stat. 986) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2017,
 9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 10 for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever
 11 is later.

12 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 13 is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2014 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Maryland	Fort Detrick	Entry Control Point	\$2,500,000
Kwajalein Atoll	Kwajalein	Pier	\$63,000,000
Japan	Kyotango City	Company Operations Complex.	\$33,000,000

1 **SEC. 2201 [Log 63033]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION**
 2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2204(a) and available for military con-
 6 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 7 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 8 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military
 9 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 10 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 11 the following table:

Navy: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	\$48,355,000
California	Coronado	\$104,501,000
	Lemoore	\$26,723,000
	Miramar	\$193,600,000
	Seal Beach	\$21,007,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	\$20,489,000
	Mayport	\$66,000,000
	Pensacola	\$53,000,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$89,185,000
Hawaii	Barking Sands	\$43,384,000
	Kaneohe Bay	\$72,565,000
Maine	Kittery	\$47,892,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	\$40,576,000
Nevada	Fallon	\$13,523,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$18,482,000
	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	\$12,515,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	\$83,490,000
	Parris Island	\$29,882,000
Washington	Bangor	\$113,415,000
	Bremerton	\$6,704,000
	Whidbey Island	\$75,976,000

12 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 13 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 14 tions in section 2204(a) and available for military con-
 15 struction projects outside the United States as specified

1 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 2 Navy may acquire real property and carry out military
 3 construction projects for the installation or location out-
 4 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 5 the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$26,489,000
	Sasebo	\$16,420,000
Spain	Rota	\$23,607,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	\$41,380,000

1 **SEC. 2202 [Log 63034]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2204(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may construct
 7 or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition
 8 and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations,
 9 in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in
 10 the following table:

Navy: Family Housing

Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Mariana Islands	Guam	Replace Andersen Housing PH 1	\$78,815,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2204(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and
 16 engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$4,149,000.

1 **SEC. 2203 [Log 63035]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAM-**
2 **ILY HOUSING UNITS.**

3 Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States
4 Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the
5 authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and
6 available for military family housing functions as specified
7 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
8 Navy may improve existing military family housing units
9 in an amount not to exceed \$11,047,000.

1 **SEC. 2204 [Log 63036]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NAVY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2016, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2201 may not ex-
14 ceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under
15 subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section
16 4601.

1 **SEC. 2205 [Log 63037]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–
7 66; 127 Stat. 989) for Pearl City, Hawaii, for construction
8 of a water transmission line at that location, the Secretary
9 of the Navy may construct a 591-meter (1,940-foot) long
10 16-inch diameter water transmission line as part of the
11 network required to provide the main water supply to
12 Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

1 **SEC. 2206 [Log 63038]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (126
 8 Stat. 2122) and extended by section 2206 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1151), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

14 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendleton	Comm. Information Systems Ops Complex	\$78,897,000
Greece	Souda Bay	Intermodal Access Road	\$4,630,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	Recycling/Hazardous Waste Facility	\$3,743,000
Worldwide Unspecified.	Various Worldwide Locations	BAMS Operational Facilities	\$34,048,000

1 **SEC. 2207 [Log 63039]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat.
 6 985), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (127
 8 Stat. 989), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2017,
 9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 10 for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever
 11 is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 13 is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2014 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Upgrades	\$31,820,000
	Pearl City	Water Transmission Line	\$30,100,000
Maine	Bangor	NCTAMS VLF Commercial Power Connection	\$13,800,000
Nevada	Fallon	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$11,334,000
Virginia	Quantico	Academic Instruction Facility TECOM Schools	\$25,731,000
	Quantico	Fuller Road Improvements	\$9,013,000

1 **SEC. 2208 [Log 63741]. STATUS OF “NET NEGATIVE” POLICY**
2 **REGARDING NAVY ACREAGE ON GUAM.**

3 (a) REPORT ON STATUS.—

4 (1) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
6 of the Navy shall submit a report to the congress-
7 sional defense committees regarding the status of
8 the implementation of the “net negative” policy re-
9 garding the total number of acres of the real prop-
10 erty controlled by the Department of the Navy on
11 Guam, as described in subsection (b).

12 (2) CONTENTS.—The report required under
13 paragraph (1) shall include the following informa-
14 tion:

15 (A) A description of the real property con-
16 trolled by the Navy on Guam which the Navy
17 has transferred to the control of Guam after
18 January 20, 2011, or which the Navy plans to
19 transfer to the control of Guam, as well as a
20 description of the specific legal authority under
21 which the Navy has transferred or will transfer
22 each such property.

23 (B) The methodology and process the
24 Navy will use to determine the total number of
25 acres of real property that the Navy will trans-
26 fer or has transferred to the control of Guam

1 as part of the “net negative” policy, and the
2 date on which the Navy will transfer or has
3 transferred control of any such property.

4 (C) A description of the real property con-
5 trolled by the Navy on Guam which the Navy
6 plans to retain under its control and the rea-
7 sons for retaining such property, including a
8 detailed explanation of the reasons for retaining
9 any such property which has not been developed
10 or for which no development has been proposed
11 under the current installation master plans for
12 major military installations (as described in sec-
13 tion 2864 of title 10, United States Code).

14 (3) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY.—In
15 preparing and submitting the report under this sub-
16 section, the Secretary may not take into account any
17 real property which has been identified prior to Jan-
18 uary 20, 2011, as property to be transferred to the
19 Government of Guam under the Guam Excess
20 Lands Act (Public Law 103–339) or the Guam
21 Land Use Plan (GLUP) 1977, or pursuant to base
22 realignment and closure authorized under the De-
23 fense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990
24 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10
25 U.S.C. 2687 note), whether or not the Navy trans-

1 ferred control of any such property to Guam at any
2 time.

3 (b) POLICY DESCRIBED.—The “net negative” policy
4 described in this section is the policy of the Secretary of
5 the Navy, as expressed in the statement released by Under
6 Secretary of the Navy on January 20, 2011, that the relo-
7 cation of Marines to Guam occurring during 2011 will not
8 cause the total number of acres of real property controlled
9 by the Navy on Guam upon the completion of such reloca-
10 tion to exceed the total number of acres of real property
11 controlled by the Navy on Guam prior to such relocation.

1 **SEC. 2301 [Log 63040]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUC-**
 2 **TION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2304(a) and available for military con-
 6 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 7 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 8 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out mili-
 9 tary construction projects for the installations or locations
 10 inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth
 11 in the following table:

Air Force: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Clear Air Force Station	\$20,000,000
	Eielson Air Force Base	\$213,300,000
	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.	\$29,000,000
Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	\$20,000,000
California	Edwards Air Force Base	\$24,000,000
Colorado	Buckley Air Force Base	\$13,500,000
Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	\$39,000,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	\$88,600,000
	Patrick Air Force Base	\$13,500,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	\$30,900,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$80,658,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	\$19,800,000
Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	\$21,000,000
Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	\$66,500,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	\$30,965,000
Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	\$14,600,000
	Nellis Air Force Base	\$10,600,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	\$21,000,000
	Holloman Air Force Base	\$10,600,000
	Kirtland Air Force Base	\$7,300,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.	\$12,600,000
Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	\$11,600,000
	Tinker Air Force Base	\$43,000,000
South Carolina	Joint Base Charleston	\$17,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$67,300,000
Utah	Hill Air Force Base	\$44,500,000
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	\$59,200,000
Washington	Fairchild Air Force Base	\$27,000,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	\$5,550,000

1 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 2 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 3 tions in section 2304(a) and available for military con-
 4 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 5 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 6 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out mili-
 7 tary construction projects for the installation or location
 8 outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth
 9 in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Australia	Darwin	\$30,400,000
Germany	Ramstein Air Base	\$13,437,000
	Spangdahlem Air Base	\$43,465,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$19,815,000
	Yokota Air Base	\$32,020,000
Mariana Islands	Unspecified Location	\$9,000,000
Turkey	Incirlik Air Base	\$13,449,000
United Arab Emirates	Al Dhafra	\$35,400,000
United Kingdom	Croughton RAF	\$16,500,000

1 **SEC. 2302 [Log 63041]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
3 ization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available
4 for military family housing functions as specified in the
5 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air
6 Force may carry out architectural and engineering serv-
7 ices and construction design activities with respect to the
8 construction or improvement of family housing units in an
9 amount not to exceed \$4,368,000.

1 **SEC. 2303 [Log 63042]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAM-**
2 **ILY HOUSING UNITS.**

3 Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States
4 Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the
5 authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and
6 available for military family housing functions as specified
7 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
8 Air Force may improve existing military family housing
9 units in an amount not to exceed \$56,984,000.

1 **SEC. 2304 [Log 63043]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, AIR FORCE.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2016, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified
8 in the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2301 may not ex-
14 ceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under
15 subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section
16 4601.

1 **SEC. 2305 [Log 63044]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2016**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
6 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law
7 114–92; 129 Stat. 1152) for Malmstrom Air Force Base,
8 Montana, for construction of a Tactical Response Force
9 Alert Facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Air
10 Force may construct an emergency power generator sys-
11 tem consistent with the Air Force’s construction guide-
12 lines.

1 **SEC. 2306 [Log 63045]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (126
 8 Stat. 2126) and extended by section 2309 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1155), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

14 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2013 Project Authorization

State/Country	Installation or Lo- cation	Project	Amount
Portugal	Lajes Field	Sanitary Sewer Lift/ Pump Station	\$2,000,000

1 **SEC. 2307 [Log 63046]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat.
 6 985), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection
 7 (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (127 Stat.
 8 992), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2017, or the
 9 date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for mili-
 10 tary construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

11 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 12 is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2014 Project Authorizations

Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Worldwide Unspecified (Italy).	Aviano Air Base	Guardian Angel Operations Facility ...	\$22,047,000

1 **SEC. 2308 [Log 63783]. RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF**
2 **PROPERTY IN NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.**

3 The Secretary of the Air Force may not use any of
4 the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section
5 2304 to acquire property or interests in property at an
6 unspecified location in the Commonwealth of the Northern
7 Mariana Islands, as specified in the funding table set forth
8 in section 2301(b) and the funding table in section 4601,
9 until the congressional defense committees have received
10 from the Secretary a report providing the following infor-
11 mation:

12 (1) The specific location of the property or in-
13 terest in property to be acquired.

14 (2) The total cost, scope, and location of the
15 military construction projects and the acquisition of
16 property or interests in property required to support
17 the Secretary's proposed divert activities and exer-
18 cises in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
19 Islands.

20 (3) An analysis of any alternative locations that
21 the Secretary considered acquiring, including other
22 locations or interests within the Commonwealth of
23 the Northern Mariana Islands or the Freely Associ-
24 ated States. For purposes of this paragraph, the
25 term "Freely Associated States" means the Republic

1 of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Mi-
2 cronisia, and the Republic of Palau.

1 **SEC. 2401 [Log 63047]. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 (a) **INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 5 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 6 tions in section 2403(a) and available for military con-
 7 struction projects inside the United States as specified in
 8 the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of De-
 9 fense may acquire real property and carry out military
 10 construction projects for the installations or locations in-
 11 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 12 the following table:

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Clear Air Force Station	\$155,000,000
	Fort Greely	\$9,560,000
	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	\$4,900,000
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	\$4,493,000
California	Coronado	\$175,412,000
	Travis Air Force Base	\$26,500,000
Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	\$44,115,000
Florida	Patrick Air Force Base	\$10,100,000
Georgia	Fort Benning	\$4,820,000
	Fort Gordon	\$25,000,000
Maine	Portsmouth	\$27,100,000
Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	\$510,000,000
	Fort Meade	\$38,000,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$31,000,000
	Fort Bragg	\$86,593,000
South Carolina	Joint Base Charleston	\$17,000,000
Texas	Red River Army Depot	\$44,700,000
	Sheppard Air Force Base	\$91,910,000
Virginia	Pentagon	\$20,216,000

13 (b) **OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts
 14 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 15 tions in section 2403(a) and available for military con-
 16 struction projects outside the United States as specified

1 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of De-
 2 fense may acquire real property and carry out military
 3 construction projects for the installations or locations out-
 4 side the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in
 5 the following table:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Diego Garcia	Diego Garcia	\$30,000,000
Germany	Kaiserslautern	\$45,221,000
Japan	Ikakuni	\$6,664,000
	Kadena Air Base	\$161,224,000
	Yokota Air Base	\$113,731,000
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	\$85,500,000
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Croughton	\$71,424,000
	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	\$13,500,000
Wake Island	Wake Island	\$11,670,000

1 **SEC. 2402 [Log 63048]. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVA-**
 2 **TION PROJECTS.**

3 (a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 4 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 5 tions in section 2403(a) and available for energy conserva-
 6 tion projects as specified in the funding table in section
 7 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy con-
 8 servation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United
 9 States Code, in the amount set forth in the table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
California	Edwards Air Force Base	\$8,400,000
	Naval Base San Diego	\$4,230,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	\$5,400,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$5,000,000
	Schriever Air Force Base	\$3,295,000
Florida	SUBASE Kings Bay NAS Jacksonville	\$3,230,000
Guam	NAVBASE Guam	\$8,540,000
Hawaii	NSAH Wahiawa Kunia Oahu	\$14,890,000
Ohio	Wright Patterson Air Force Base	\$14,400,000
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	\$7,500,000
	Tooele Army Depot	\$8,200,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	\$28,088,000

10 (b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts
 11 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
 12 tions in section 2403(a) and available for energy conserva-
 13 tion projects outside the United States as specified in the
 14 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense
 15 may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter
 16 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations
 17 or locations outside the United States, and in the
 18 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	\$6,080,000
Diego Garcia	NSF Diego Garcia	\$17,010,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$4,007,000
	Misawa Air Base	\$5,315,000
Spain	Rota	\$3,710,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	\$2,705,000

1 **SEC. 2403 [Log 63049]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2016, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of Defense (other than the
8 military departments), as specified in the funding table
9 in section 4601.

10 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
11 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
12 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
13 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
14 of all projects carried out under section 2401 of this Act
15 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appro-
16 priated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding
17 table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2404 [Log 63051]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization in the table in section
5 2401(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act
6 for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66;
7 127 Stat. 996), for Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United
8 Kingdom, for construction of a high school, the Secretary
9 of Defense may construct a combined middle/high school.

1 **SEC. 2405 [Log 63052]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (126
 8 Stat. 2127), as amended by section 2406(a) of the Mili-
 9 tary Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016
 10 (division B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1160), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

14 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Lo- cation	Project	Amount
Japan	Camp Zama	Renovate Zama High School	\$13,273,000
Pennsylvania	New Cumberland	Replace Reservoir	\$4,300,000

1 **SEC. 2406 [Log 63053]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat.
 6 985), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (127
 8 Stat. 995), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2017
 9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
 10 for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever
 11 is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 13 is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2014 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Brawley	SOF Desert Warfare Training Center ...	\$23,095,000
Germany	Kaiserslautern	Replace Kaiserslautern Elementary School ..	\$49,907,000
	Ramstein Air Base ..	Replace Ramstein High School	\$98,762,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.	DISA Pacific Facility Upgrade	\$2,615,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base.	Replace Hanscom Primary School	\$36,213,000
United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	Replace Lakenheath High School	\$69,638,000
Virginia	MCB Quantico	Replace Quantico Middle/High School	\$40,586,000
	Pentagon	PFFPA Support Operations Center	\$14,800,000
	Pentagon	Raven Rock Administrative Facility Upgrade	\$32,000,000
	Pentagon	Boundary Channel Access Control Point	\$6,700,000

1 **SEC. 2501 [Log 63054]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION**
2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for
4 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Invest-
5 ment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10,
6 United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum
7 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this pur-
8 pose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the
9 North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of con-
10 struction previously financed by the United States.

1 **SEC. 2502 [Log 63055]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATO.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2016, for con-
5 tributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806
6 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United
7 States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty
8 Organization Security Investment Program authorized by
9 section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section
10 4601.

1 **Subtitle A—Project Authorizations**
 2 **and Authorization of Appropria-**
 3 **tions**

4 **SEC. 2601 [Log 63057]. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL**
 5 **GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISSI-**
 6 **TION PROJECTS.**

7 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 8 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 9 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 10 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may
 11 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 12 projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the
 13 United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the fol-
 14 lowing table:

Army National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$16,500,000
Hawaii	Hilo	\$31,000,000
Iowa	Davenport	\$23,000,000
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	\$29,000,000
New Hampshire	Hooksett	\$11,000,000
.....	Rochester	\$8,900,000
Oklahoma	Ardmore	\$22,000,000
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	\$20,000,000
.....	York	\$9,300,000
Rhode Island	East Greenwich	\$20,000,000
Utah	Camp Williams	\$37,000,000
Wyoming	Camp Guernsey	\$31,000,000
.....	Laramie	\$21,000,000

1 **SEC. 2602 [Log 63058]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CON-**
 2 **STRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may
 8 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 9 projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the United
 10 States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following
 11 table:

Army Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Arizona	Phoenix	\$30,000,000
California	Barstow	\$29,000,000
	Camp Parks	\$19,000,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	\$21,500,000
Virginia	Dublin	\$6,000,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	\$27,500,000
Wisconsin	Fort McCoy	\$11,400,000

1 **SEC. 2603 [Log 63059]. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND**
 2 **MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION**
 3 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may
 8 acquire real property and carry out military construction
 9 projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve
 10 locations inside the United States, and in the amounts,
 11 set forth in the following table:

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Louisiana	New Orleans	\$11,207,000
New York	Brooklyn	\$1,964,000
.....	Syracuse	\$13,229,000
Texas	Galveston	\$8,414,000

1 **SEC. 2604 [Log 63060]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force
 8 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
 9 tion projects for the Air National Guard locations inside
 10 the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the
 11 following table:

Air National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Connecticut	Bradley IAP	\$6,300,000
Florida	Jacksonville IAP	\$9,000,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	\$11,000,000
Iowa	Sioux Gateway Airport	\$12,600,000
Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	\$5,000,000
Minnesota	Duluth IAP	\$7,600,000
New Hampshire	Pease International Trade Port	\$1,500,000
North Carolina	Charlotte/Douglas IAP	\$50,600,000
Ohio	Toledo Express Airport	\$6,000,000
South Carolina	McEntire ANG S	\$8,400,000
Texas	Ellington Field	\$4,500,000
Vermont	Burlington IAP	\$4,500,000

1 **SEC. 2605 [Log 63061]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE**
 2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
 3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for
 6 the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the fund-
 7 ing table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force
 8 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
 9 tion projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside
 10 the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the
 11 following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Guam	Anderson Air Force Base	\$5,200,000
Massachusetts	Westover Air Reserve Base	\$9,200,000
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	\$97,950,000
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh IAP	\$85,000,000
Utah	Hill Air Force Base	\$3,050,000

1 **SEC. 2606 [Log 63062]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2016, for the
5 costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services,
6 and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve
7 Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter
8 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost
9 of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in
10 the funding table in section 4601.

1 **Subtitle B—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 2611 [Log 63063]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
3 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014**
4 **PROJECT.**

5 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
6 in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization
7 Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–
8 66; 127 Stat. 1001) for Bullville, New York, for construc-
9 tion of a new Army Reserve Center at that location, the
10 Secretary of the Army may add to or alter the existing
11 Army Reserve Center at Bullville, New York.

1 **SEC. 2612 [Log 63065]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization
6 Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–
7 291; 128 Stat. 3689) for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for
8 construction of a Reserve Training Center at that location,
9 the Secretary of the Navy may acquire approximately 8.5
10 acres (370,260 square feet) of adjacent land, obtain nec-
11 essary interest in land, and construct road improvements
12 and associated supporting facilities to provide required ac-
13 cess to the Reserve Training Center.

1 **SEC. 2613 [Log 63066]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2603 of that Act (126
 8 Stat. 2135) and extended by section 2614 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 1166), shall re-
 11 main in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

14 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

**National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2013 Project
 Authorization**

State	Installation or Lo- cation	Project	Amount
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	Joint Reserve Center	\$19,162,000

1 **SEC. 2614 [Log 63067]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat.
 6 985), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in sections 2602, 2603, 2604, and
 8 2605 of that Act (127 Stat. 1001, 1002), shall remain
 9 in effect until October 1, 2017, or the date of the enact-
 10 ment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction
 11 for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

12 (b) **TABLE.**—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 13 is as follows:

National Guard and Reserve: Extension of 2014 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Parks	Army Reserve Center	\$17,500,000
.....	March Air Force Base	NOSC Moreno Valley Reserve Training Center	\$11,086,000
Florida	Homestead ARB	Entry Control Complex	\$9,800,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	175th Network Warfare Squadron Facility	\$4,000,000
.....	Martin State Airport	Cyber/ISR Facility ...	\$8,000,000
New York	Bullville	Army Reserve Center	\$14,500,000

1 **SEC. 2701 [Log 63068]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLO-**
3 **SURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DE-**
4 **PARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AC-**
5 **COUNT.**

6 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
7 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2016, for base
8 realignment and closure activities, including real property
9 acquisition and military construction projects, as author-
10 ized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act
11 of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510;
12 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department
13 of Defense Base Closure Account established by section
14 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Mili-
15 tary Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013
16 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as
17 specified in the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2702 [Log 62854]. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCTING ADDI-**
2 **TIONAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE**
3 **(BRAC) ROUND.**

4 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize
5 an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
6 round. Nothing in the previous sentence shall be construed
7 to affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense to com-
8 ply with any requirement under law, or with any request
9 of a congressional defense committee, to conduct an anal-
10 ysis, study, or report of the infrastructure needs of the
11 Department of Defense, including the infrastructure in-
12 ventory required to be prepared under section 2815(a)(2)
13 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
14 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1175).

1 **Subtitle A—Military Construction**
2 **Program and Military Family**
3 **Housing**

4 **SEC. 2801 [Log 63643]. MODIFICATION OF CRITERIA FOR**
5 **TREATMENT OF LABORATORY REVITALIZA-**
6 **TION PROJECTS AS MINOR MILITARY CON-**
7 **STRUCTION PROJECTS.**

8 (a) INCREASE IN THRESHOLD.—Section 2805(d) of
9 title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking
10 “\$4,000,000” each place it appears in paragraph (1)(A),
11 (1)(B), and (2) and inserting “\$6,000,000”.

12 (b) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2805(d) of
13 such title is amended—

14 (1) by striking the second sentence of para-
15 graph (2); and

16 (2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as fol-
17 lows:

18 “(3) If the Secretary concerned makes a decision to
19 carry out an unspecified minor military construction
20 project to which this subsection applies, the Secretary con-
21 cerned shall notify in writing the appropriate committees
22 of Congress of that decision, of the justification for the
23 project, and of the estimated cost of the project. The
24 project may then be carried out only after the end of the
25 21-day period beginning on the date the notification is re-

1 ceived by the committees or, if earlier, the end of the 14-
2 day period beginning on the date on which a copy of the
3 notification is provided in an electronic medium pursuant
4 to section 480 of this title.”.

5 (c) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Section 2805(d) of such
6 title is amended by striking paragraph (5).

1 **SEC. 2802 [Log 63432]. CLASSIFICATION OF FACILITY CON-**
2 **VERSION PROJECTS AS REPAIR PROJECTS.**

3 Subsection (e) of section 2811 of title 10, United
4 States Code, is amended to read as follows:

5 “(e) REPAIR PROJECT DEFINED.—In this section,
6 the term ‘repair project’ means a project—

7 “(1) to restore a real property facility, system,
8 or component to such a condition that it may effec-
9 tively be used for its designated functional purpose;
10 or

11 “(2) to convert a real property facility, system,
12 or component to a new functional purpose without
13 increasing its external dimensions.”.

1 **SEC. 2803 [log 62836]. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY, LIMITED**
2 **AUTHORITY TO USE OPERATION AND MAIN-**
3 **TENANCE FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION**
4 **PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**

5 (a) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.**—Subsection (h) of
6 section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization
7 Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–
8 136; 117 Stat. 1723), as most recently amended by sec-
9 tion 2802 of the Military Construction Authorization Act
10 for Fiscal Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114–92;
11 129 Stat. XXXX), is amended—

12 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “December
13 31, 2016” and inserting “December 31, 2017”; and

14 (2) in paragraph (2), by striking “fiscal year
15 2017” and inserting “fiscal year 2018”.

16 (b) **LIMITATION ON USE OF AUTHORITY.**—Sub-
17 section (c)(1) of such section is amended—

18 (1) by striking “October 1, 2015” and inserting
19 “October 1, 2016”;

20 (2) by striking “December 31, 2016” and in-
21 sserting “December 31, 2017”; and

22 (3) by striking “fiscal year 2017” and inserting
23 “fiscal year 2018”.

1 **SEC. 2804 [Log 62842]. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY AUTHOR-**
2 **ITY FOR ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF CON-**
3 **TRIBUTIONS FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION,**
4 **MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR PROJECTS MU-**
5 **TUALLY BENEFICIAL TO THE DEPARTMENT**
6 **OF DEFENSE AND KUWAIT MILITARY FORCES.**

7 Section 2804(f) of the National Defense Authoriza-
8 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129
9 Stat. 1171; 10 U.S.C. 2350j note) is amended by striking
10 “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30,
11 2025”.

1 **SEC. 2805 [Log 62766]. NOTICE AND REPORTING REQUIRE-**
2 **MENTS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION CON-**
3 **STRUCTION PROJECTS.**

4 (a) CONTENTS OF NOTIFICATIONS.—

5 (1) CONTENTS.—Section 2914(b) of title 10,
6 United States Code, is amended by striking the pe-
7 riod at the end of the first sentence and inserting
8 the following: “, and shall include in the notification
9 the justification and current cost estimate for the
10 project, the expected savings to investment ratio and
11 simple payback estimates, and the project’s measure-
12 ment and validation plan and costs.”.

13 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made
14 by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to notifica-
15 tions provided during fiscal year 2017 or any suc-
16 ceeding fiscal year.

17 (b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 2914 of such title is
18 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
19 section:

20 “(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after
21 the end of each fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year
22 2017), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appro-
23 priate committees of Congress a report on the status of
24 the projects carried out under this section (including com-
25 pleted projects), and shall include in the report with re-
26 spect to each such project the following information:

1 “(1) The title, location, and a brief description
2 of the scope of work.

3 “(2) The original cost estimate and expected
4 savings to investment ratio and simple payback esti-
5 mates, and the original measurement and validation
6 plan and costs.

7 “(3) The most recent cost estimate and ex-
8 pected savings to investment ratio and simple pay-
9 back estimates, and the most recent version of the
10 measurement and validation plan and costs.

11 “(4) Such other information as the Secretary
12 considers appropriate.”.

1 **Subtitle B—Real Property and**
2 **Facilities Administration**

3 **SEC. 2811 [Log 62838]. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION FOR**
4 **IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OVERSEAS**
5 **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

6 (a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (f) of
7 section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is amended
8 to read as follows:

9 “(f) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PAYMENT IN-
10 KIND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OVERSEAS
11 PROJECTS.—(1) In the event the Secretary of Defense ac-
12 cepts a military construction project to be built for De-
13 partment of Defense personnel outside the United States
14 as a payment-in-kind or an in-kind contribution required
15 by a bilateral agreement with a host country, the Sec-
16 retary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense
17 committees a written notification at least 30 days before
18 the initiation date for any such military construction
19 project.

20 “(2) A notification under paragraph (1) with respect
21 to a proposed military construction project shall include
22 the following:

23 “(A) The requirements for, and purpose and
24 description of, the proposed project.

25 “(B) The cost of the proposed project.

1 “(C) The scope of the proposed project.

2 “(D) The schedule for the proposed project.

3 “(E) Such other details as the Secretary con-
4 siders relevant.”.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2802 of
6 such title is amended by striking subsection (d).

7 (c) REPEAL.—Section 2803 of the Carl Levin and
8 Howard “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization
9 Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 128 Stat.
10 3696) is repealed, and the provisions of law amended by
11 subsections (a) and (b) of that section shall be restored
12 as if such section had not been enacted into law.

1 **Subtitle C—Provision Related to**
2 **Asia-Pacific Military Realignment**

3 **SEC. 2821 [Log 62840]. LIMITED EXCEPTIONS TO RESTRIC-**
4 **TION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRA-**
5 **STRUCTURE IN CONNECTION WITH REALIGN-**
6 **MENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PA-**
7 **CIFIC REGION.**

8 (a) REVISION.—Notwithstanding section 2821(b) of
9 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
10 Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat.
11 3701), the Secretary of Defense may proceed with a public
12 infrastructure project on Guam which is described in sub-
13 section (b) if—

14 (1) the project was identified in the report pre-
15 pared by the Secretary of Defense under section
16 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
17 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public
18 Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1017); and

19 (2) amounts have been appropriated or made
20 available to be expended by the Department of De-
21 fense for the project.

22 (b) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A project described in
23 this subsection is any of the following:

24 (1) A project intended to improve water and
25 wastewater systems.

1 (2) A project intended to improve curation of
2 archeological and cultural artifacts.

3 (3) A project intended to improve the control
4 and containment of public health threats.

5 (c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.—Section 2821 of
6 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
7 Year 2016 (division B of Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat.
8 1177) is repealed.

1 **Subtitle D—Land Conveyances**

2 **SEC. 2831 [Log 62901]. LAND CONVEYANCES, HIGH FRE-**
3 **QUENCY ACTIVE AURORAL RESEARCH PRO-**
4 **GRAM FACILITY AND ADJACENT PROPERTY,**
5 **GAKONA, ALASKA.**

6 (a) CONVEYANCES AUTHORIZED.—

7 (1) CONVEYANCE TO UNIVERSITY OF ALAS-
8 KA.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey to
9 the University of Alaska (in this section referred to
10 as the “University”) all right, title, and interest of
11 the United States in and to a parcel of real prop-
12 erty, including improvements thereon, consisting of
13 approximately 1,158 acres near the Gulkana Village,
14 Alaska, which were purchased by the Secretary of
15 the Air Force from Ahtna, Incorporated, in January
16 1989, contain a High Frequency Active Auroral Re-
17 search Program facility, and comprise a portion of
18 the property more particularly described in sub-
19 section (b), for the purpose of permitting the Uni-
20 versity to use the conveyed property for public pur-
21 poses.

22 (2) CONVEYANCE TO ALASKA NATIVE CORPORA-
23 TION.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey
24 to the Ahtna, Incorporated, (in this section referred
25 to as “Ahtna”), all right, title, and interest of the

1 United States in and to a parcel of real property, in-
2 cluding improvements thereon, consisting of approxi-
3 mately 4,259 acres near Gulkana Village, Alaska,
4 which were purchased by the Secretary of the Air
5 Force from Ahtna, Incorporated, in January 1989
6 and comprise the portion of the property more par-
7 ticularly described in subsection (b) that does not
8 contain the High Frequency Active Auroral Re-
9 search Program facility. The property to be con-
10 veyed under this paragraph does not include any of
11 the property authorized for conveyance to the Uni-
12 versity under paragraph (1).

13 (b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—Subject to the property
14 exclusions specified in subsection (c), the real property au-
15 thorized for conveyance under subsection (a) consists of
16 portions of sections within township 7 north, range 1 east;
17 township 7 north, range 2 east; township 8 north, range
18 1 east; and township 8 north, range 2 east; Copper River
19 Meridian, Chitina Recording District, Third Judicial Dis-
20 trict, State of Alaska, as follows:

21 (1) Township 7 north, range 1 east:

22 (A) Section 1.

23 (B) $E^{1/2}$, $S^{1/2}NW^{1/4}$, $SW^{1/4}$ of section
24 2.

25 (C) $S^{1/2}SE^{1/4}$, $NE^{1/4}SE^{1/4}$ of section 3.

1 (D) E¹/₂ of section 10.

2 (E) Sections 11 and 12.

3 (F) That portion of N¹/₂, N¹/₂S¹/₂ of sec-
4 tion 13, excluding all lands lying southerly and
5 easterly of the Glenn Highway right-of-way.

6 (G) N¹/₂, N¹/₂S¹/₂ of section 14.

7 (H) NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄SE¹/₄ of section 15.

8 (2) Township 7 north, range 2 east:

9 (A) W¹/₂ of section 6.

10 (B) NW¹/₄ of section 7, and the portion of
11 N¹/₂SW¹/₄ and NW¹/₄SE¹/₄ of such section lying
12 northerly of the Glenn Highway right-of-way.

13 (3) Township 8 north, range 1 east:

14 (A) SE¹/₄SE¹/₄ of section 35.

15 (B) E¹/₂, SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄ of section
16 36.

17 (4) Township 8 north, range 2 east:

18 (A) W¹/₂ of section 31.

19 (c) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY.—The real
20 property authorized for conveyance under subsection (a)
21 may not include the following:

22 (1) Public easements reserved pursuant to sec-
23 tion 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement
24 Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(b)), as described in the War-
25 ranty Deed from Ahtna, Incorporated, to the United

1 States, dated March 1, 1990, recorded in Book 31,
2 pages 665 through 668 in the Chitina Recording
3 District, Third Judicial District, Alaska.

4 (2) Easement for an existing trail as described
5 in the such Warranty Deed from Ahtna, Incor-
6 porated, to the United States.

7 (3) The subsurface estate.

8 (d) CONSIDERATION.—

9 (1) CONVEYANCE TO UNIVERSITY.—As consid-
10 eration for the conveyance of property under sub-
11 section (a)(1), the University shall provide the
12 United States with consideration in an amount that
13 is acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force,
14 whether in the form of cash payment, in-kind con-
15 sideration, or a combination thereof.

16 (2) CONVEYANCE TO AHTNA.—As consideration
17 for the conveyance of property under subsection
18 (a)(2), Ahtna shall provide the United States with
19 consideration in an amount that is acceptable to the
20 Secretary, whether in the form of cash payment, in-
21 kind consideration, a land exchange under the Alas-
22 ka Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et
23 seq), or a combination thereof.

24 (3) TREATMENT OF CASH CONSIDERATION RE-
25 CEIVED.—Any cash payment received by the Sec-

1 retary as consideration for a conveyance under sub-
2 section (a) shall be deposited in the special account
3 in the Treasury established under subsection (b) of
4 section 572 of title 40, United States Code, and
5 shall be available in accordance with paragraph
6 (5)(B) of such subsection.

7 (e) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of
8 the Air Force determines at any time that the real prop-
9 erty conveyed under subsection (a)(1) is not being used
10 by the University in accordance with the purposes of the
11 conveyance specified in such subsection, all right, title, and
12 interest in and to the land, including any improvements
13 thereto, shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to and
14 become the property of the United States, and the United
15 States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such
16 land. A determination by the Secretary under this sub-
17 section shall be made on the record after an opportunity
18 for a hearing.

19 (f) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

20 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
21 the Air Force shall require the recipient of real
22 property under this section to cover all costs to be
23 incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Sec-
24 retary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to
25 carry out the conveyance of that property, including

1 survey costs, costs for environmental documentation,
2 and any other administrative costs related to the
3 conveyance. If amounts are collected in advance of
4 the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the
5 amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred
6 by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the
7 Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the re-
8 cipient.

9 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
10 Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reim-
11 bursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to
12 carry out a conveyance under this section shall be
13 credited and made available to the Secretary as pro-
14 vided in section 2695(c) of title 10, United States
15 Code.

16 (g) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The conveyance of
17 property under this section shall be accomplished using
18 a quit claim deed or other legal instrument and upon
19 terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Sec-
20 retary of the Air Force and the recipient of the property,
21 including such additional terms and conditions as the Sec-
22 retary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the
23 United States.

1 **SEC. 2832 [Log 62906]. LAND CONVEYANCE, CAMPION AIR**
2 **FORCE RADAR STATION, GALENA, ALASKA.**

3 (a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
4 the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the
5 Town of Galena, Alaska (in this section referred to as the
6 “Town”), all right, title, and interest of the United States
7 in and to public land, including improvements thereon, at
8 the former Campion Air Force Station, Alaska, as further
9 described in subsection (b), for the purpose of permitting
10 the Town to use the conveyed property for public pur-
11 poses. The conveyance under this subsection is subject to
12 valid existing rights.

13 (b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The land to be
14 conveyed under subsection (a) consists of up to approxi-
15 mately 1,300 acres of the remaining land withdrawn under
16 Public Land Order No. 843 of June 24, 1952, and Public
17 Land Order No. 1405 of April 4, 1957, for use by the
18 Secretary of the Air Force as the former Campion Air
19 Force Station. The portions of the former Air Force Sta-
20 tion that are not authorized to be conveyed under sub-
21 section (a) are those portions that are subject to environ-
22 mental land use restrictions or are currently undergoing
23 environmental remediation by the Secretary of the Air
24 Force.

25 (c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as
26 practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the

1 Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Sec-
2 retary of the Interior, shall finalize a map and the legal
3 description of the land to be conveyed under subsection
4 (a). The Secretary of the Air Force may correct any minor
5 errors in the map or the legal description. The map and
6 legal description shall be on file and available for public
7 inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of
8 Land Management.

9 (d) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of
10 the Air Force determines at any time that the land con-
11 veyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance
12 with the purposes of the conveyance specified in such sub-
13 section, all right, title, and interest in and to the land,
14 including any improvements thereto, shall revert, at the
15 option of the Secretary, to and become the property of
16 the United States, and the United States shall have the
17 right of immediate entry onto such land. A determination
18 by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on
19 the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

20 (e) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The conveyance of
21 land under this section shall be accomplished using a quit
22 claim deed or other legal instrument and upon terms and
23 conditions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of the
24 Air Force, after consulting with the Secretary of the Inte-
25 rior, and the Town, including such additional terms and

1 conditions as the Secretary of the Air Force, after con-
2 sulting with the Secretary of the Interior, considers appro-
3 priate to protect the interests of the United States.

4 (f) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

5 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
6 the Air Force shall require the Town to cover all
7 costs (except costs for environmental remediation of
8 the property) to be incurred by the Secretary of the
9 Air Force and by the Secretary of the Interior, or
10 to reimburse the appropriate Secretary for such
11 costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the
12 conveyance under this section, including survey
13 costs, costs for environmental documentation, and
14 any other administrative costs related to the convey-
15 ance. If amounts are collected in advance of the Sec-
16 retary incurring the actual costs, and the amount
17 collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the
18 Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the appro-
19 priate Secretary shall refund the excess amount to
20 the Town.

21 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
22 Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reim-
23 bursement for costs incurred by the Secretary of the
24 Air Force or by the Secretary of the Interior to
25 carry out the conveyance under subsection (a) shall

1 be credited to the fund or account that was used to
2 cover the costs incurred by the appropriate Sec-
3 retary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so
4 credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund
5 or account and shall be available for the same pur-
6 poses, and subject to the same conditions and limita-
7 tions, as amounts in such fund or account.

8 (g) SUPERSEDEANCE OF PUBLIC LAND ORDERS.—
9 Public Land Order Nos. 843 and 1405 are hereby super-
10 seded, but only insofar as the orders affect the lands con-
11 veyed to the Town under subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 2833 [Log 63549]. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY INTER-**
2 **ESTS, SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT,**
3 **CALIFORNIA.**

4 (a) EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY INTERESTS AUTHOR-
5 IZED.—

6 (1) INTERESTS TO BE CONVEYED.—The Sec-
7 retary of the Navy (hereafter referred to as the
8 “Secretary”) may convey to the San Diego Unified
9 Port District (hereafter referred to as the “Dis-
10 trict”) all right, title, and interest of the United
11 States in and to a parcel of real property, including
12 any improvements thereon and, without limitation,
13 any leasehold interests of the United States therein,
14 consisting of approximately 0.33 acres and identified
15 as Parcel No. 4 on District Drawing No. 018–107
16 (April 2013). This parcel contains 48 parking spaces
17 central to the mission conducted on the site of the
18 Navy’s leasehold interest at 1220 Pacific Highway,
19 San Diego, California.

20 (2) INTERESTS TO BE ACQUIRED.—In exchange
21 for the property interests described in paragraph
22 (1), the Secretary may accept from the District
23 property interests of equal value and similar utility,
24 as determined by the Secretary, located within im-
25 mediate proximity to the property described in para-
26 graph (1), that provide the rights to an equivalent

1 number of parking spaces of equal value (subject to
2 subsection (c)(1)).

3 (b) ENCUMBRANCES.—

4 (1) NO ACCEPTANCE OF PROPERTY WITH EN-
5 CUMBRANCES PRECLUDING USE AS PARKING
6 SPACES.—In an exchange of property interests
7 under subsection (a), the Secretary may not accept
8 any property under subsection (a)(2) unless the
9 property is free of encumbrances that would pre-
10 clude the Department of the Navy from using the
11 property for parking spaces, as determined under
12 paragraph (2).

13 (2) DETERMINATION OF FREEDOM FROM EN-
14 CUMBRANCES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a
15 property shall be considered to be free of encum-
16 brances that would preclude the Department of the
17 Navy from using the property for parking spaces
18 if—

19 (A) the District guarantees and certifies
20 that the property is free of such encumbrances
21 under its own authority to preclude the use of
22 the property for parking spaces; and

23 (B) the District obtains guarantees and
24 certifications from appropriate entities of the
25 State and units of local government that the

1 property is free of any such encumbrances that
2 may be in place pursuant to the Tidelands
3 Trust, the North Embarcadero Visionary Plan,
4 the Downtown Community Plan, or any other
5 law, regulation, plan or document.

6 (c) EQUALIZATION.—

7 (1) TRANSFER OF RIGHTS TO ADDITIONAL
8 PARKING SPACES.—If the value of the property in-
9 terests described in subsection (a)(1) is greater than
10 the value of the property interests and rights to
11 parking spaces described in subsection (a)(2), the
12 values shall be equalized by the transfer to the Sec-
13 retary of rights to additional parking spaces.

14 (2) NO AUTHORIZATION OF CASH EQUALI-
15 ZATION PAYMENTS FROM SECRETARY.—If the value
16 of the property interests and parking rights de-
17 scribed in subsection (a)(2) are greater than the
18 value of the property interests described in sub-
19 section (a)(1), the Secretary may not make a cash
20 equalization payment to equalize the values.

21 (d) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

22 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall
23 require the District to cover all costs to be incurred
24 by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for
25 such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out

1 the exchange of property interests under this sec-
2 tion, including survey costs, costs related to environ-
3 mental documentation, real estate due diligence such
4 as appraisals and any other administrative costs re-
5 lated to the exchange of property interests. If
6 amounts are collected from the District in advance
7 of the Secretary incurring the actual costs and the
8 amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred
9 by the Secretary to carry out the exchange of prop-
10 erty interests, the Secretary shall refund the excess
11 amount to the District.

12 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
13 Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
14 graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
15 that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
16 Secretary in carrying out the exchange of property
17 interests. Amounts so credited shall be merged with
18 amounts in such fund or account and shall be avail-
19 able for the same purposes, and subject to the same
20 conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund
21 or account.

22 (e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
23 and legal description of the property interests to be ex-
24 changed under this section shall be determined by surveys
25 satisfactory to the Secretary.

1 (f) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The exchange of
2 property interests under this section shall be accomplished
3 using a lease, lease amendment, or other legal instrument
4 and upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to
5 the Secretary and the District, including such additional
6 terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appro-
7 priate to protect the interests of the United States.

1 **SEC. 2834 [Log 63476]. RELEASE OF PROPERTY INTERESTS**
2 **RETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH LAND CON-**
3 **VEYANCE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA.**

4 (a) RELEASE OF EXCEPTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND
5 CONDITIONS IN DEEDS.—With respect to approximately
6 126 acres of real property in Okaloosa County, Florida,
7 more particularly described in subsection (b), which were
8 conveyed by the United States to the Air Force Enlisted
9 Mens' Widows and Dependents Home Foundation, Incor-
10 porated (“Air Force Enlisted Village”), the Secretary of
11 the Air Force may release any and all exceptions, limita-
12 tions, and conditions specified by the United States in the
13 deeds conveying such real property.

14 (b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The real property sub-
15 ject to subsection (a) was part of Eglin Air Force, Florida,
16 and consists of all parcels conveyed in exchange for fair
17 market value cash payment by the Air Force Enlisted Vil-
18 lage pursuant to section 809(c) of the Military Construc-
19 tion Authorization Act, 1979 (Public Law 95–356; 92
20 Stat. 587), as amended by section 2826 of the Military
21 Construction Authorization Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–
22 456; 102 Stat. 2123) and section 2861 of the Military
23 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999
24 (Public Law 105–261; 112 Stat. 2223).

25 (c) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE AND DESCRIPTION OF
26 PROPERTY.—The Secretary may execute and record in the

1 appropriate office a deed of release, amended deed, or
2 other appropriate instrument reflecting the release of ex-
3 ceptions, limitations, and conditions under subsection (a).

4 (d) PAYMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

5 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary may
6 require the Air Force Enlisted Village to pay for any
7 costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reim-
8 burse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Sec-
9 retary, to carry out the release under subsection (a),
10 including survey costs, costs related to environ-
11 mental documentation, and other administrative
12 costs related to the release. If amounts paid to the
13 Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually in-
14 curred by the Secretary to carry out the release, the
15 Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Air
16 Force Enlisted Village.

17 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
18 Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reim-
19 bursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to
20 carry out the release under subsection (a) shall be
21 credited and made available to the Secretary as pro-
22 vided in section 2695(c) of title 10, United States
23 Code.

24 (e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The
25 Secretary may require such additional terms and condi-

1 tions in connection with the release of exceptions, limita-
2 tions, and conditions under subsection (a) as the Secretary
3 considers appropriate to protect the interests of the
4 United States.

1 **SEC. 2835 [Log 62918]. LAND EXCHANGE, FORT HOOD,**
2 **TEXAS.**

3 (a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the
4 Army may convey to the City of Copperas Cove, Texas
5 (in this section referred to as the “City”), all right, title,
6 and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of
7 real property, including any improvements thereon, con-
8 sisting of approximately 437 acres at Fort Hood, Texas,
9 for the purpose of permitting the City to improve arterial
10 transportation routes in the vicinity of Fort Hood and to
11 promote economic development in the area of the City and
12 Fort Hood.

13 (b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the con-
14 veyance under subsection (a), the City shall convey to the
15 Secretary of the Army all right, title, and interest of the
16 City in and to one or more parcels of real property that
17 are acceptable to the Secretary. The fair market value of
18 the real property acquired by the Secretary under this sub-
19 section shall be at least equal to the fair market value
20 of the real property conveyed under subsection (a), as de-
21 termined by appraisals acceptable to the Secretary.

22 (c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
23 and legal description of the real property to be exchanged
24 under this section shall be determined by surveys satisfac-
25 tory to the Secretary of the Army.

26 (d) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCES.—

1 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
2 the Army shall require the City to cover costs to be
3 incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Sec-
4 retary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry
5 out the conveyances under this section, including
6 survey costs related to the conveyances. If amounts
7 are collected from the City in advance of the Sec-
8 retary incurring the actual costs, and the amount
9 collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the
10 Secretary to carry out the conveyances, the Sec-
11 retary shall refund the excess amount to the City.

12 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
13 Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reim-
14 bursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to
15 carry out the conveyances under this section shall be
16 credited to the fund or account that was used to
17 cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying
18 out the conveyances. Amounts so credited shall be
19 merged with amounts in such fund or account and
20 shall be available for the same purposes, and subject
21 to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts
22 in such fund or account.

23 (e) ADDITIONAL TERM AND CONDITIONS.—The Sec-
24 retary of the Army may require such additional terms and
25 conditions in connection with the conveyances under this

- 1 section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect
- 2 the interests of the United States.

1 **SEC. 2836 [Log 63576]. LAND CONVEYANCE, P-36 WARE-**
2 **HOUSE, COLBERN UNITED STATES ARMY RE-**
3 **SERVE CENTER, LAREDO, TEXAS.**

4 (a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
5 the Army (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”)
6 may convey, without consideration, to the Laredo Commu-
7 nity College (in this section referred to as the “LCC”)
8 all right, title, and interest of the United States in and
9 to the approximately 725 sq. ft. Historic Building, P-36
10 Warehouse, including any improvements thereon, at
11 Colbern United States Army Reserve Center, Laredo, TX,
12 for the purposes of educational use and historic preserva-
13 tion.

14 (b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

15 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall
16 require the LCC to cover costs (except costs for en-
17 vironmental remediation of the property) to be in-
18 curred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Sec-
19 retary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to
20 carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), in-
21 cluding survey costs, costs for environmental docu-
22 mentation, and any other administrative costs re-
23 lated to the conveyance. If amounts are collected
24 from the LCC in advance of the Secretary incurring
25 the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds
26 the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry

1 out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the
2 excess amount to the LCC.

3 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

4 Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
5 graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
6 that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
7 Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts
8 so credited shall be merged with amounts in such
9 fund or account, and shall be available for the same
10 purposes, and subject to the same conditions and
11 limitations, as amounts in such fund or account

12 (c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
13 and legal description of the property to be conveyed under
14 subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory
15 to the Secretary.

16 (d) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

17 (1) REVERSION.—If the Secretary determines
18 at any time that the property conveyed under sub-
19 section (a) is not being used in accordance with the
20 purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection
21 (a), all right, title, and interest in and to such prop-
22 erty, including any improvements thereto, shall, at
23 the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the
24 property of the United States, and the United States
25 shall have the right of immediate entry onto such

1 property. A determination by the Secretary under
2 this paragraph shall be made on the record after an
3 opportunity for a hearing.

4 (2) PAYMENT OF CONSIDERATION IN LIEU OF
5 REVERSION.—In lieu of exercising the right of rever-
6 sion retained under paragraph (1) with respect to
7 the property conveyed under subsection (a), the Sec-
8 retary may require the LCC to pay to the United
9 States an amount equal to the fair market value of
10 the property conveyed, as determined by the Sec-
11 retary.

12 (3) TREATMENT OF CASH CONSIDERATION.—
13 Any cash payment received by the United States
14 under paragraph (2) shall be deposited in the special
15 account in the Treasury established under sub-
16 section (b) of section 572 of title 40, United States
17 Code, and shall be available in accordance with para-
18 graph (5)(B) of such subsection.

19 (e) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary may require
20 such additional terms and conditions in connection with
21 the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary con-
22 siders appropriate to protect the interests of the United
23 States.

24 (f) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—
25 Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or limit

1 the application of, or any obligation to comply with, any
2 environmental law, including the Comprehensive Environ-
3 mental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of
4 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

1 **SEC. 2837 [Log 63835]. LAND CONVEYANCE, ST. GEORGE NA-**
2 **TIONAL GUARD ARMORY, ST. GEORGE, UTAH.**

3 (a) **LAND CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—The Sec-
4 retary of the Interior may convey, without consideration,
5 to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the
6 United States in and to a parcel of public land in St.
7 George, Utah, comprising approximately 70 acres, as de-
8 scribed in Public Land Order 6840 published in the Fed-
9 eral Register on March 29, 1991 (56 Fed. Reg. 13081),
10 and containing the St. George National Guard Armory for
11 the purpose of permitting the Utah National Guard to use
12 the conveyed land for military purposes.

13 (b) **TERMINATION OF PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE AC-**
14 **TION.**—The Public Land Order described in subsection
15 (a), which provided for a 20-year withdrawal of the public
16 land described in the Public Land Order, is withdrawn
17 upon conveyance of the land under this section.

18 (c) **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**—The exact acreage
19 and legal description of the property to be conveyed under
20 this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory
21 to the Secretary of the Interior.

22 (d) **CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.**—The conveyance
23 under this section shall be accomplished using a quit claim
24 deed or other legal instrument and upon terms and condi-
25 tions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior
26 and the State of Utah, including such additional terms

- 1 and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to
- 2 protect the interests of the United States.

1 **SEC. 2838 [Log 63605]. RELEASE OF RESTRICTIONS, RICH-**
2 **LAND INNOVATION CENTER, RICHLAND,**
3 **WASHINGTON.**

4 (a) **RELEASE AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of
5 Transportation, acting through the Maritime Adminis-
6 trator and in consultation with the Administrator of Gen-
7 eral Services, may, upon receipt of full consideration as
8 provided in subsection (b), release all remaining right,
9 title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel
10 of real property, including any improvements thereon, in
11 Richland, Washington, consisting as of the date of the en-
12 actment of this Act of approximately 71.5 acres and con-
13 taining personal and real property, to the Port of Benton
14 (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Port”).

15 (b) **CONSIDERATION.**—

16 (1) **CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.**—As consider-
17 ation for the release under subsection (a), the Port
18 shall provide an amount that is acceptable to the
19 Secretary of Transportation, whether by cash pay-
20 ment, in-kind consideration as described under para-
21 graph (2), or a combination thereof, at such time as
22 the Secretary may require. The Secretary may deter-
23 mine the level of acceptable consideration under this
24 paragraph on the basis of the value of the restric-
25 tions released under subsection (a), but only if the

1 value of such restrictions is determined without re-
2 gard to any improvements made by the Port.

3 (2) IN-KIND CONSIDERATION.—In-kind consid-
4 eration provided by the Port under paragraph (1)
5 may include the acquisition, construction, provision,
6 improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration
7 (including environmental restoration), or combina-
8 tion thereof, of any facility or infrastructure under
9 the jurisdiction of any office of the Federal govern-
10 ment.

11 (3) TREATMENT OF CONSIDERATION RE-
12 CEIVED.—Consideration in the form of cash pay-
13 ment received by the Secretary under paragraph (1)
14 shall be deposited in the separate fund in the Treas-
15 ury described in section 572(a)(1) of title 40, United
16 States Code.

17 (c) PAYMENT OF COST OF RELEASE.—

18 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
19 Transportation shall require the Port to cover costs
20 to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the
21 Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary,
22 to carry out the release under subsection (a), includ-
23 ing survey costs, costs for environmental documenta-
24 tion related to the release, and any other administra-
25 tive costs related to the release. If amounts are col-

1 lected from the Port in advance of the Secretary in-
2 ccurring the actual costs, and the amount collected
3 exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary
4 to carry out the release, the Secretary shall refund
5 the excess amount to the Port.

6 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
7 Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
8 graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
9 that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Sec-
10 retary in carrying out the release under subsection
11 (a) or, if the period of availability of obligations for
12 that appropriation has expired, to the appropriations
13 of fund that is currently available to the Secretary
14 for the same purpose. Amounts so credited shall be
15 merged with amounts in such fund or account and
16 shall be available for the same purposes, and subject
17 to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts
18 in such fund or account.

19 (d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
20 and legal description of the real property which is the sub-
21 ject of the release under subsection (a) shall be determined
22 by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of Transpor-
23 tation.

24 (e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The
25 Secretary of Transportation may require such additional

1 terms and conditions in connection with the release under
2 subsection (a) as the Secretary, in consultation with the
3 Administrator of General Services, considers appropriate
4 to protect the interests of the United States.

1 **Subtitle E—Military Land**
2 **Withdrawals**

3 **SEC. 2841 [Log 63803]. STANDARDIZATION OF EXPIRATION**
4 **DATES FOR CERTAIN MILITARY LAND WITH-**
5 **DRAWALS.**

6 (a) EL CENTRO.—Section 2925 of the National De-
7 fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law
8 104–201; 110 Stat. 2816) is amended by striking “25
9 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle” and
10 inserting “on March 31, 2022”.

11 (b) JUNIPER BUTTE RANGE.—Section 2915(a)(1) of
12 the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act
13 for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 112 Stat.
14 2232) is amended by striking “25 years after the date of
15 the enactment of this Act” and inserting “on March 31,
16 2024”.

17 (c) FALLON RANGES, NELLIS RANGE, FORT GREE-
18 LEY AND FORT WAINWRIGHT RANGES, AND MCGREGOR
19 RANGE.—Section 3015(a) of the National Defense Au-
20 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–
21 65; 113 Stat. 892) is amended—

22 (1) by striking “25 years after November 6,
23 2001” and inserting “on March 31, 2027”; and

24 (2) by striking “20 years after November 6,
25 2001” and inserting “on March 31, 2022”.

1 (d) GOLDWATER RANGE.—Section 3031(d)(1) of the
2 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000
3 (Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 907) is amended by strik-
4 ing “25 years after the date of the enactment of this Act”
5 and inserting “on March 31, 2025”.

6 (e) FORT IRWIN.—Section 2910(a) of the National
7 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public
8 Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1339) is amended by striking
9 “25 years after the date of the enactment of this Act”
10 and inserting “on March 31, 2027”.

1 **SEC. 2852 [Log 63792]. RENAMING SITE OF THE DAYTON**
2 **AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL**
3 **PARK, OHIO.**

4 Section 101(b)(5) of the Dayton Aviation Heritage
5 Preservation Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410ww(b)(5)) is
6 amended by striking “Aviation Center” and inserting
7 “National Museum”.

1 **SEC. 2853 [Log 63727]. SUPPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE**
2 **MEMORIALS AND MUSEUMS HIGHLIGHTING**
3 **ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY.**

4 (a) **AUTHORIZATION OF SUPPORT.**—Subject to ap-
5 propriation, the Secretary of Defense may provide finan-
6 cial support for military service memorials and museums
7 in the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhib-
8 its, facilities, and programs that highlight the role of
9 women in the military.

10 (b) **AGREEMENT WITH NONPROFIT ORGANIZA-**
11 **TIONS.**—

12 (1) **AUTHORIZATION OF AGREEMENT.**—Subject
13 to paragraph (2), the Secretary may carry out sub-
14 section (a) by entering into contracts with nonprofit
15 organizations under which such an organization
16 shall carry out the activities described in such sub-
17 section.

18 (2) **REPORT REQUIRED PRIOR TO AGREE-**
19 **MENT.**—The Secretary may not enter into a contract
20 under paragraph (1) until the congressional defense
21 committees have received a report from the Sec-
22 retary that describes how the use of such a contract
23 will help educate and inform the public on the his-
24 tory and mission of the military, or support training
25 and leadership development of military personnel,

1 and is in the best interests of the Department of De-
2 fense.

1 **SEC. 2854 [Log 63731]. PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLE-**
2 **FIELD BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Petersburg
4 National Battlefield is modified to include the land and
5 interests in land as generally depicted on the map titled
6 “Petersburg National Battlefield Proposed Boundary Ex-
7 pansion”, numbered 325/80,080, and dated March 2016.
8 The map shall be on file and available for public inspection
9 in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

10 (b) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.—

11 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Interior
12 (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) is au-
13 thorized to acquire the land and interests in land,
14 described in subsection (a), from willing sellers only,
15 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated
16 funds, exchange, or transfer.

17 (2) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION.—The Sec-
18 retary may not acquire by condemnation any land or
19 interest in land under this Act or for the purposes
20 of this Act.

21 (3) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—Nothing in
22 this Act, the acquisition of the land or an interest
23 in land authorized under subsection (a), or the man-
24 agement plan for the Petersburg National Battle-
25 field (including the acquired land) shall be construed
26 to create buffer zones outside the Petersburg Na-

1 tional Battlefield. That activities or uses can be
2 seen, heard, or detected from the acquired land shall
3 not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine
4 the conduct or management of activities or uses out-
5 side of the Petersburg National Battlefield.

6 (4) WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE OWNER.—No
7 non-Federal property may be included in the Peters-
8 burg National Battlefield without the written con-
9 sent of the owner.

10 (5) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 313(a)
11 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978
12 (Public Law 95–625; 92 Stat. 3479) is amended by
13 striking “twenty-one” and inserting “twenty-five”.

14 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall admin-
15 ister any land or interests in land acquired under sub-
16 section (b) as part of the Petersburg National Battlefield
17 in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

18 (d) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TRANSFER.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is transferred—

20 (A) from the Secretary to the Secretary of
21 the Army administrative jurisdiction over the
22 approximately 1.170-acre parcel of land de-
23 picted as “Area to be transferred to Fort Lee
24 Military Reservation” on the map described in
25 paragraph (2); and

1 (B) from the Secretary of the Army to the
2 Secretary administrative jurisdiction over the
3 approximately 1.171-acre parcel of land de-
4 picted as “Area to be transferred to Petersburg
5 National Battlefield” on the map described in
6 paragraph (2).

7 (2) MAP.—The land to be exchanged is de-
8 picted on the map titled “Petersburg National Bat-
9 tlefield Proposed Transfer of Administrative Juris-
10 diction”, numbered 325/80,801A, dated March
11 2016. The map shall be on file and available for
12 public inspection in the appropriate offices of the
13 National Park Service.

14 (3) CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.—The transfer
15 of administrative jurisdiction under paragraph (1)
16 shall be subject to the following conditions:

17 (A) NO REIMBURSEMENT OR CONSIDER-
18 ATION.—The transfer shall occur without reim-
19 bursement or consideration.

20 (B) MANAGEMENT.—The land transferred
21 to the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be
22 included within the boundary of the Petersburg
23 National Battlefield and administered as part
24 of that park in accordance with applicable laws
25 and regulations, and the land transferred to the

1 Secretary of the Army shall be excluded from
2 the boundary of the Petersburg National Bat-
3 tlefield.

1 **Subtitle G—Designations and**
2 **Other Matters**

3 **SEC. 2861 [Log 63086]. DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF**
4 **MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA,**
5 **AS MOFFETT AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE.**

6 (a) DESIGNATION.—The 111-acre cantonment area
7 at Moffett Federal Airfield, California, utilized by the
8 129th Rescue Wing of the California Air National Guard
9 shall be known and designated as “Moffett Air National
10 Guard Base”.

11 (b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regula-
12 tion, map, document, paper, other record of the United
13 States to the cantonment area at Moffett Federal Airfield
14 described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a ref-
15 erence to Moffett Air National Guard Base.

1 **SEC. 2862 [Log 63804]. REDESIGNATION OF MIKE**
2 **O'CALLAGHAN FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER.**

3 Section 2867 of the Military Construction Authoriza-
4 tion Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (division B of Public Law
5 104-201; 110 Stat. 2806), as amended by section 8135(a)
6 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997
7 (section 101(b) of division A of the Omnibus Consolidated
8 Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat.
9 3009-118)), and as amended by section 2862 of the Mili-
10 tary Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012
11 (division B of Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1701) is fur-
12 ther amended—

13 (1) by striking “Mike O’Callaghan Federal
14 Medical Center” each place it appears and inserting
15 “Mike O’Callaghan Military Medical Center”; and

16 (2) in the heading, by striking “**MIKE**
17 **O'CALLAGHAN**” and all that follows and inserting
18 “**MIKE O'CALLAGHAN MILITARY MEDICAL CEN-**
19 **TER.**”.

1 **SEC. 2863 [Log 63116]. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN ITEMS OF**
2 **THE OMAR BRADLEY FOUNDATION TO THE**
3 **DESCENDANTS OF GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY.**

4 (a) **TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.**—The Omar Bradley
5 Foundation, Pennsylvania, may transfer, without consid-
6 eration, to the child of General of the Army Omar Nelson
7 Bradley and his first wife Mary Elizabeth Quayle Bradley,
8 namely Elizabeth Bradley, such items of the Omar Brad-
9 ley estate under the control of the Foundation as the Sec-
10 retary of the Army determines to be without historic value
11 to the Army.

12 (b) **TIME OF SUBMITTAL OF CLAIM FOR TRANS-**
13 **FER.**—No item may be transferred under subsection (a)
14 unless the claim for the transfer of such item is submitted
15 to the Omar Bradley Foundation during the 180-day pe-
16 riod beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 2901 [Log 63775]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION**
 2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property
 4 and carry out the military construction projects for the
 5 installations outside the United States, and in the
 6 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	\$37,409,000
Iceland	Keflavik	\$19,600,000

1 **SEC. 2902 [Log 63776]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUC-**
 2 **TION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real
 4 property and carry out the military construction projects
 5 for the installations outside the United States, and in the
 6 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo	\$13,400,000
Djibouti	Chabelley Airfield	\$10,500,000
Estonia	Amari Air Base	\$6,500,000
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	\$18,700,000
Lithuania	Siauliai	\$3,000,000
Poland	Powidz Air Base	\$4,100,000
	Lask Air Base	\$4,100,000
Romania	Campia Turzii	\$18,500,000

1 **SEC. 2903 [Log 63778]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2016, for the
5 military construction projects outside the United States
6 authorized by this title as specified in the funding table
7 in section 4602 and 4603.

1 **TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL**
2 **PETROLEUM RESERVES**

Sec. 3401. [Log 63633] Authorization of appropriations.

3 **SEC. 3401. [Log 63633] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
4 **TIONS.**

5 (a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be ap-
6 propriated to the Secretary of Energy \$14,950,000 for fis-
7 cal year 2017 for the purpose of carrying out activities
8 under chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, relating
9 to the naval petroleum reserves.

10 (b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated
11 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in sub-
12 section (a) shall remain available until expended.

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DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Combat Aviation Hangar Sustainment
Former Fitzsimons Army Medical Center
Relocation of the Defense Non-Tactical Generator and Rail Equipment Center

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training
Implementation of Guam Munitions and Explosives of Concern Clearance
Policy

Infrastructure Requirements to Support Marine Rotational Force—Darwin
Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

**TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL
PROVISIONS**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Concept of Operations for Military Environmental Control Units
Condition of Military Airfield Infrastructure
Consultation with Federally-Recognized Indian Tribes

Contract Management of Problem Construction Projects
Installation Access for Ride Sharing Services
Live-Fire Small Arms Training Ranges
Military Housing Privatization Initiative
Modification of Guidance on Use of Airfield Pavement Markings
Overseas Infrastructure Long-Range Planning

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Alternatively Financed Energy Projects

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is the largest energy consumer in the Federal Government. According to the Department's 2015 Annual Energy Management Report, the Department spent \$4.20 billion on facilities energy in fiscal year 2014. The Department has reported that its dependence on the commercial power grid leaves the Department vulnerable to service disruptions that can impact core military and national defense missions involving power projection. To mitigate the potential impacts to critical mission functions, the Department has leveraged a variety of authorities to diversify the supply of energy through renewable and alternative sources and improve energy security by addressing the threat of commercial grid disruption with on-site generating capacity and the development of microgrids.

The Department has increasingly used alternative financing arrangements to fund infrastructure related to renewable and alternative energy generation, energy efficiency, and energy security of military installations. These alternative financing arrangements rely on private capital of energy service companies to fund the upfront investment of such projects in lieu of using appropriated funds. Generally, the installation repays the cost of the project using appropriated funds based on the cost savings attributable to the energy project or on the utility rates paid by the Department. For example, in 2012 the Government Accountability Office reported in "Renewable Energy Project Financing: Improved Guidance and Information Sharing Needed for DOD Project-Level Officials" (GAO-12-401) that a naval air station relied on an energy services company to use an energy savings performance contract to obtain private capital to fund installation of ground source heat pumps, and an Army base financed a wind turbine project using a utility energy services contract. The Government Accountability Office more recently reported, in "Energy Savings Performance Contracts: Additional Actions Needed to

Improve Federal Oversight" (GAO-15-432), that in more than half of the cases reviewed, contractors overstated the savings attributable to energy savings performance contracts.

The Government Accountability Office findings raise concerns about the financial performance of these projects and the extent of fiscal exposure the Department is experiencing by using appropriated funds in their budgets to repay contractors on these alternative financing arrangements. In order to better understand the extent of this exposure and any benefits obtained, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the extent to which the Department of Defense is effectively leveraging appropriations to repay developers for alternatively financed energy savings, efficiency, or generating capacity projects, and at a minimum answer the following questions:

(1) What energy savings, efficiency, or generating capacity projects have been financed with alternative financing arrangements since 2012 and what is known about the estimated value of the projects?

(2) What is known about the extent to which estimated savings or other efficiencies have materialized for these alternatively financed projects since 2012?

(3) How does the Department protect its financial interests by ensuring that the savings reported by the contractors in alternatively financed energy projects accurately reflect project financial and efficiency performance?

(4) Since 2012, what proportion of the installations' utilities budgets have been encumbered to repay contractors in energy savings performance contracts, utilities energy services contracts, or other alternative project financing and for how many years, and what has the trend been since that time?

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to submit the study results to the congressional defense committees by April 17, 2017.

Procurement of Alternative Fuels

The committee continues to believe that the procurement of alternative fuels for operational purposes by the Department of Defense should be pursued only when the fully burdened cost of such fuels is cost-competitive with conventional fuels. Most recently, section 311 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) codified this requirement, which was previously a non-binding policy of the Department. The committee is aware that prior to the enactment of Public Law 114-92, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) awarded bulk fuel contracts for the Rocky Mountain/West Coast 2015 purchase program that included alternative fuel. While DLA has stated that procurement of this alternative fuel was cost-competitive with conventional fuels, the committee believes additional information is needed to understand how DLA determines how the price of a fuel is cost-competitive in compliance with the requirements of section 311 of Public Law 114-92.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than

March 1, 2017, that addresses, at a minimum, how DLA evaluates and determines whether an alternative fuel is cost-competitive with conventional fuels, what criteria are used to calculate the fully burdened cost of fuel, and how funds provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture factor into DLA's analysis of whether an alternative fuel is cost-competitive. The briefing should also include the total amount of CCC funds that have been used by the Department of Defense to adjust the final laid down price of bulk fuel procurement.

Small Modular Reactors

The committee recognizes that nuclear power is a reliable alternative power source and understands that small modular reactors (SMRs) under development may also provide safe and reliable nuclear power sources for the Department of Defense. The committee believes that the use of SMRs could be useful in meeting the Department's energy assurance goals by helping ensure installations have resilient, available, reliable, and continuous power. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an evaluation of and provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 30, 2017, on the life-cycle cost effectiveness of using SMRs to power military installations through a commercial power supply arrangement. At minimum, the evaluation and report should address the economic feasibility of siting SMRs on the commercial electric grid and supplying power to military installations with peak power demands of 40 megawatts or greater and review the use of power purchase agreements needed to facilitate utility ownership of SMRs that supply power to those military installations. The Secretary should scope the evaluation as necessary to include the most practical and feasible military installations in question, and focus on those SMR technologies that are likely to become commercially available before 2025.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Defective Spare Parts

The Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) found, in a report dated February 23, 2016, that Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Aviation did not pursue and obtain appropriate restitution for a projected 269 stock numbers and at least \$12.3 million in costs for which contractors supplied defective parts. The DODIG reported this occurred because DLA Aviation lacked sufficient controls and oversight. In addition, the DODIG found that defective parts were left unaccounted for in the Department of Defense supply system, negatively affecting warfighter readiness and safety.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the DLA plan to address problems identified in the February 2016 DODIG report and submit the report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2017. Specifically, the report

should assess whether the plan includes sufficient controls and oversight to ensure DLA Aviation logistics and acquisition personnel:

- (1) Coordinate to pursue restitution from contractors that provide defective parts, to the extent that such efforts are cost effective;
- (2) Adequately search the Department of Defense inventory to identify and remove defective parts;
- (3) Return defective parts to responsible contractors for replacement; and
- (4) Track the status of defective parts shipped back to contractors and ensure that appropriate restitution is provided in the form of replacement parts.

Additionally, the committee directs the DLA Director to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than October 1, 2016, on a plan of action, with milestones, to improve DLA Aviation's process to identify defective spare parts and for requesting repair and replacement of the defective parts. The briefing also should include the results of DLA's review of all stock numbers with associated product-quality deficiency reports closed between January 2014 and November 2015 where DLA's investigation concluded that the contractor provided defective parts. The briefing should include how DLA focused on high-value items as well as mission-critical items and what actions are being taken to pursue appropriate restitution and remove all defective parts from the Department of Defense supply system.

Enhanced Decision Analysis for Weapons System Sustainment

The committee supports the Navy's commitment to measure proficiency as a critical gauge of readiness through the use of enhanced decision analysis capabilities for weapons system sustainment such as the Readiness Cost Analysis Tool (RCAT) initiative. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 30, 2016, on the benefits gleaned from RCAT analysis. The briefing should include, but not be limited to, a statement of the current funding profile of this initiative as well as potential courses of action to accelerate or streamline the current strategy for further implementation of this initiative.

F-35 Sustainment

The committee recognizes the importance of the F-35 Lightning II Program as the future of tactical air for the Department of Defense. With total life-cycle costs estimated to be more than \$1.2 trillion, just under \$900.00 billion of those costs are estimated to come from the operation and support of the aircraft. In July 2015, the Marine Corps declared its F-35B aircraft both operational and deployable. However, the committee notes this declaration was made without meeting certain operational criteria required by the Marine Corps and without comprehensive deployability testing of the aircraft. The Marine Corps' deployment of its first squadron of aircraft to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, in 2017, will be the first opportunity to

prove operational concepts not only for the Marine Corps, but also global sustainment concepts for the Air Force and Navy, who will deploy the F-35 after the Marine Corps.

Given the significance of the F-35 program to the future of tactical air for the military, and the Department's need to operate and deploy the F-35 on a widespread basis in the coming years, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a preliminary briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the following factors, not later than January 17, 2017, with a report to follow. The briefing and report should review the Department's ongoing F-35 deployment planning efforts and include:

(1) To what extent has the Department developed plans to support its initial F-35 deployment to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, including those related to personnel, aircraft support equipment, infrastructure, and spare parts;

(2) To what extent will the Marine Corps' initial deployment to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni enable U.S. Pacific Command to meet its operational requirements;

(3) What challenges does the F-35 program face with its initial deployment to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni and to what extent does the Department have plans to measure success, challenges, and share lessons learned with the Air Force and Navy; and

(4) To what extent is F-35 support equipment, including the Autonomic Logistics Information System, prepared to deploy to overseas and austere locations.

Funding for Corrosion Control and Prevention

The committee has long supported the activities of the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight and the military departments' corrosion control and prevention executives in preventing and mitigating corrosion of the military equipment and infrastructure of the Department of Defense. One of the duties set forth in section 2228 of title 10, United States Code, for the director of the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight is to review the programs and funding levels proposed by the Secretary of each military department during the annual internal Department of Defense budget review process, as those programs and funding proposals relate to programs and funding for the prevention and mitigation of corrosion, and submit recommendations regarding those programs and proposed funding levels.

The committee is concerned that beginning with the fiscal year 2013 report to Congress, the Department no longer reported the number and costs of anti-corrosion projects submitted by the military departments to the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight that remained unfunded in the annual budget submission. Therefore, to ensure that Congress has the accurate and comprehensive information it needs to exercise its oversight responsibilities, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide in the annual corrosion budget report to Congress a more detailed explanation of the

development of the Department of Defense's corrosion-related funding requirements.

Additionally, to enhance the Department's ability to make consistent and informed decisions in its management of the Technical Corrosion Collaboration (TCC) program in accordance with internal control standards, the committee directs the director of the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight to track and maintain accurate records that include funds used for the TCC program and retain such records in a format that can be easily examined to ensure that funding data will be accurately accounted for and reported in future reports, such as the annual budget report to Congress.

Implementation of Product Support Managers

Section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) requires that product support managers (PSMs) be assigned to all major weapon systems and identifies key responsibilities for these individuals. PSMs are assigned to each major weapon system to help the Department of Defense ensure that it has effective sustainment strategies and processes to support the goals of maintaining its weapon systems' readiness and controlling costs throughout the life cycle of a system.

In April 2014, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the Department of Defense and the military services had taken steps to implement PSMs for major weapon systems, but certain aspects of the implementation process remain incomplete. For example, the Department does not fully know how, or to what extent, PSMs are affecting life-cycle sustainment decisions because it has not systematically collected and evaluated information on the effects PSMs are having on their assigned weapon systems. Also, the committee is aware of specific challenges the Army has faced in implementing PSMs, and GAO recommended that the Army needed to clarify the roles and responsibilities of certain personnel who support PSMs. This includes the reporting relationships of Army Materiel Command product support personnel assigned to Army weapon system program offices.

Given that operating and support costs historically account for about 70 percent of a weapon system's total life-cycle cost and the critical nature of the PSM in affecting life-cycle sustainment decisions, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2017, on preliminary findings of the Comptroller General's evaluation and to submit a final report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing:

- (1) How early and how often the Army and the other services are integrating PSMs into the development and acquisition of weapon systems;
- (2) How the Army and the other services are integrating PSMs into the life-cycle management of weapon systems; and

(3) To what extent the Department of Defense and the Army have addressed GAO's prior recommendations concerning the implementation of PSMs, including measuring their impact on life-cycle sustainment decisions and clarifying PSM roles, responsibilities, and reporting relationships.

Integration of Operational Contract Support Matters in Joint Training Programs

The committee is aware that Department of Defense recently conducted its third Joint Staff-sponsored Operational Contract Support (OCS) exercise. The committee applauds efforts by the Joint Staff Director of Logistics to advance senior-leader awareness of OCS and the need to integrate consideration of OCS into doctrine, policy, and strategic guidance. However, the committee is concerned that while the joint force commander is undeniably reliant on contract support to accomplish strategic and operational ends, consideration of OCS, and its associated risks and benefits, has yet to be integrated into the organizational structure of the geographic and functional combatant commands. As a result, the commanders and their staffs lack the ability to integrate OCS requirements into operational plans, assess OCS readiness, and identify operational and strategic risks associated with reliance on contract support. Furthermore, exercise and training activities related to OCS have been focused on the acquisition and logistics communities, with little warfighter awareness, interest, or involvement.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to incorporate OCS matters (such as planning, requirements determination, risk analysis, contract support integration, readiness assessments, and contractor management) into all joint training programs designed to establish foundational competence in the conduct of campaigns and major operations. The committee believes that this directed focus on OCS in joint training programs will enable the joint force to leverage contract support to achieve operational and strategic effects and may reduce risks associated with reliance on contracting in contingency operations.

Item Unique Identification Policy Implementation

The committee is closely monitoring the Department of Defense's strategy for improving asset tracking and in-transit visibility and supports the Department's goal of enhancing asset visibility through item unique identification (IUID) and automatic identification technology (AIT)/automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) processes. The committee remains concerned, however, about the level of the Department's compliance with its own IUID policy as outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 8320.04 issued September 3, 2015. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to present a consolidated briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2016, regarding efforts to address the following responsibilities, as outlined in DODI 8320.04:

(1) The efforts of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to ensure IUID is integrated into acquisition programs;

(2) The efforts of the director of the Defense Logistics Agency to ensure their managed items identified as requiring IUID are appropriately marked and recorded in the Department of Defense IUID Registry;

(3) The efforts of the Deputy Chief Management Officer and the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to integrate IUID policy and the Department of Defense IUID Registry into the Department of Defense Business Enterprise Architecture; and

(4) The efforts of the Secretaries of the military departments to identify focal points for IUID planning and implementation and efforts to ensure that service or agency managed items identified as requiring IUID are appropriately marked and recorded in the Department of Defense IUID Registry.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a legislative provision that would limit funding to the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) until the DMCA director provides a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the agency's plan to foster the adoption, implementation, and verification of the Department's revised IUID policy across the Department and the defense industrial base.

Sustainment of Major Weapon Systems

The Department of Defense spends billions of dollars annually to sustain its major weapon systems in an effort to simultaneously support today's military operations and maintain the capability to meet future defense requirements. However, the committee recognizes that many of the Department's major weapon systems are aging and present sustainment challenges, including depot maintenance and supply support. For example, the Air Force is already operating many of its fighter and bomber aircraft well beyond their original designed service lives. Over the past several years, the Navy also has been confronted by serious sustainment challenges with the aging F/A-18 Hornet. The Army and the Marine Corps also have weapon systems, such as helicopters and amphibious assault vehicles, that present similar sustainment challenges.

The Government Accountability Office currently conducts annual assessments of the Department's major defense acquisition programs, including information on the costs and schedule performance of selected major weapon systems. The committee finds these assessments invaluable in evaluating the Department's procurement of major weapon systems. The committee believes an examination of key aspects of the sustainment of selected major weapon systems would further complement this existing body of work.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services that evaluates:

- (1) The condition of and sustainment strategies for selected major weapon systems;
- (2) Major sustainment challenges affecting the condition of the selected major weapon systems;
- (3) The Department's current and planned actions to address any identified challenges (for example, depot maintenance enhancements and efficiencies, supply support improvements, funding strategies); and
- (4) Other related matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on preliminary findings of the Comptroller General's evaluation, with the report to follow at a date to be determined at the time of the briefing.

READINESS ISSUES

Air Refueling Requirements

The committee notes that section 1054 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) required the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a business case analysis on converting the 168th Air Refueling Wing at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, to an Active Associate Wing. Congress has not received this report, which was to be delivered 60 days after the date of the enactment of Public Law 113-291. The committee remains concerned that air refueling requirements may exceed capacity at Eielson Air Force Base. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than October 14, 2016, on the impact of air refueling operations at Eielson Air Force Base, an estimate of the ability to achieve air refueling requirements following the establishment of two F-35 squadrons in fiscal year 2020, and a business case analysis of the impact of these additional aircraft on refueling operations in the Alaska area-of-operations.

Armed Forces Sports Program and Service Academy Athletic Interns

The committee notes the significant end strength reductions the military services will continue to implement through fiscal year 2017. Although the committee provides the Department with a wide latitude of authority in order for the military services to execute their end strength reductions, the committee is concerned by the prioritization of some military sports programs. The committee believes these programs should be analyzed to determine the impact they may have on the readiness of units by allowing personnel to spend an extended period of time participating in sports programs instead of serving in their military occupational skill.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the

House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2017, on the impact that the Armed Forces Sports program has on the military services' readiness.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on the Armed Forces Sports program. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) The purpose of the program;
- (2) Its measures of performance and effectiveness;
- (3) The number of service members participating in the program;
- (4) The cost of the program; and
- (5) The number of days service members spend in the program.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on service academy athletic interns. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) The purpose of service academy graduate athletic interns;
- (2) The number of service academy graduates who remain at the service academies for a full or partial year as an athletic intern;
- (3) How the academies measure the performance and effectiveness of athletic interns;
- (4) The cost to the academies to maintain graduate athletic interns; and
- (5) The career impact to those who remain at the academies as athletic interns.

Assessment of Navy and Marine Corps Training Requirements

In the coming years, the Navy and Marine Corps will confront an increasingly complex security environment that will demand a wide range of missions, such as defeating terrorist organizations and responding to worldwide humanitarian crises. To meet these evolving challenges, the military services have developed plans to synchronize training and deployment schedules to improve readiness and are reemphasizing core training skills that degraded during a decade of counterinsurgency operations. However, factors such as equipment availability and access to training ranges can affect the services' ability to conduct training for their core capability areas. Moreover, the military services continue to face an environment of uncertain and constrained budgetary resources for the foreseeable future.

The committee is aware that some targeted investments have been made since fiscal year 2013 to improve training readiness but remains concerned about the ability of the Navy and the Marine Corps -- to include Navy and Marine Corps Reserve -- to balance training investments with available resources. As a result, the committee believes the services will need to re-examine the requirements for training their forces and explore whether they can achieve additional efficiencies or

cost savings in their training approaches, such as by increasing reliance on virtual or simulator technologies to meet some training tasks.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate Navy and Marine Corps training requirements and provide a preliminary briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2017, with an assessment of the following:

(1) To what extent do the Navy and Marine Corps processes establish requirements and resource needs to train forces for core capability areas?

(2) To what extent have the Navy and Marine Corps conducted training for core capability areas and identified any factors that limit this training?

(3) To what extent have the Navy and Marine Corps taken steps to integrate the use of virtual or simulated training to prepare forces for the full range of military operations?

Any remaining work and a final report will be completed within a time as subsequently agreed upon with the committee.

C-130 Aircraft Maintenance and Modernization

Given current and future depot-level C-130 maintenance requirements, the likelihood of additional unscheduled requirements, limited depot capacity, the shortfall in depot maintainers, and broader responsibility for other military service C-130 maintenance requirements, the committee is concerned that the Air Force will face significant depot throughput challenges. The committee notes that the Navy is addressing similar concerns in the F/A-18 service life extension program by leveraging the North American defense industrial base to ease the burden on its F/A-18 depots. The committee believes a similar approach could assist in easing current and future C-130 fleet requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2016, on the service's approach to C-130 maintenance, service life extension, and modernization requirements over the next 5 years. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) A list of all C-130 aircraft across the military services that rely on Air Force depots for maintenance;

(2) An identification by service and component, of all C-130 aircraft that require maintenance, service life extension, or modernization work but are awaiting depot availability;

(3) The anticipated timeframe for admittance and completion of all C-130 aircraft;

(4) A description of the type of C-130-related work that may adversely impact depot schedule planning and on-time delivery rates; and

(5) A plan to leverage the North American defense industrial base to balance the workload between government depots and industry facilities in order to meet C-130 requirement shortfalls in a timely and cost efficient manner.

Condition-Based Maintenance on Navy Surface Ships

The committee notes that in 2013, the Department of the Navy established policy directing the integration of Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) on ships, ship systems, and equipment. The committee understands that CBM has been successfully implemented on aircraft, helicopters, military and commercial vehicles, and trains and has demonstrated cost savings and increased operational readiness. However, the committee has learned that, with the exception of Littoral Combat Ships (LCS), the Navy has not implemented condition-based maintenance on its surface ships. The committee further notes that the CBM demonstration initiative for amphibious ships to address long-standing diesel readiness issues has been stalled for more than three years.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by June 30, 2016, on the status of implementing CBM on Navy surface ships. The committee expects this briefing, at a minimum, to address the implementation plan for amphibious ships.

Defense Language Institute Support to the Intelligence Community

The committee remains interested in ensuring that the Intelligence Community recruits, trains, and retains the most capable language experts. In light of ongoing global conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, and the challenges posed by near-competitor states such as the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, it is critical that the Department of Defense continue to adequately fund and support foreign language programs, especially the Defense Language Institute (DLI).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the National Security Agency, to:

(1) Conduct an updated manpower study of the Defense Language Institute to determine the Institute's faculty and staff manning needs given increased requirements levied upon them by the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense; and

(2) Develop a plan to modernize the 1996 Defense Language Institute pay structure, taking into account the significant variation between the DLI and other Department of Defense educational institutions and local colleges, including California community colleges. The new pay structure should appropriately reflect the capabilities of the DLI workforce and should seek to provide competitive salaries to Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center instructors.

The committee further directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the National Security Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, by March 1, 2017, on the status of the manpower study and the new pay structure plan detailed above, as

well as the status of efforts to meet the increased Intelligence Community and Department of Defense language expert requirements.

Force of the Future

The committee is aware of the Department of Defense's personnel reforms collectively known as "Force of the Future." These reforms are "designed to provide the military services a balanced set of force management tools that will allow them to improve their return on investment in human capital, improving military readiness in the long-run, while preserving military readiness and acknowledging operational demands in the near-term." The Department has to date issued two tranches of these reform proposals and plans to deliver more as they are ready for implementation. The committee supports the Department's efforts to address shortcomings in its military and civilian personnel systems and encourages its attempts to find innovative solutions to attract and maintain quality personnel. However, the committee is concerned that the readiness implications of many of these proposals have not been adequately addressed.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on the readiness impacts of each of the approved and pending Force of the Future proposals. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the estimated cost of each proposal across the Future Years Defense Program; the estimated loss of days, by service, of both military and civilian personnel; and details of how the Department plans to measure the performance and effectiveness of each proposal.

Global Response Force Readiness

In January 2012 the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff published his Joint Operational Access Concept, which describes in broad terms his vision for how joint forces will operate in response to emerging anti-access and area-denial security challenges. Subsequently, in "Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense," the Secretary of Defense posits that the U.S. military will invest as required to ensure its ability to operate effectively in anti-access and area-denial environments, which would include implementing the Chairman's Joint Operational Access Concept. At the heart of that concept is the Global Response Force (GRF), an airborne brigade combat team prepared to deploy anywhere in the world within 96 hours of notification. Formed around an airborne infantry brigade, the Global Response Force also includes artillery, reconnaissance, Strykers, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, combat aviation, and other support, engineering, and logistical assets as needed.

According to the Army's fiscal year 2017 budget estimate justification documents, forces dedicated to Global Response Force requirements will remain ready. Recognizing that a critical aspect of maintaining a ready force is training, the committee is concerned that the Department's 2017 European Reassurance

Initiative budget request allocates \$25 million to exercising the Global Response Force, a figure that is less than half of what was enacted in fiscal year 2016. The committee believes a minimum of four joint, collective training opportunities during the fiscal year focusing on “no-notice” alert, marshal, and deploy operations is necessary to fully exercise installation nodal and outload capabilities, ensure joint interoperability between the Army and Air Force, and validate the overall combat readiness of the GRF. Given the decrement in fiscal year 2017, the committee is also concerned that other aspects of GRF readiness, such as manning, equipping, local training, or logistical or other support may likewise be adversely affected by present fiscal pressures, budgetary constraints, and competition for resources. In order to better understand the challenges that the Department may be facing with regard to the GRF and the impact they may have on the GRF’s readiness, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2017, that assesses the following:

- (1) The factors, if any, that may affect the ability of the GRF to carry out its intended missions;
- (2) The extent to which the GRF’s available support capabilities (including logistics, command and control, engineer, and intelligence) address operational requirements; and
- (3) The impact, if any, that fiscal pressures or other challenges, such as the competition for resources, have had on GRF manning, equipping, and training.

Impact of Mandatory Training Requirements on Achieving Increased Readiness

The committee understands that mandatory training requirements in the military services can range from training for nuclear, biological, and chemical defense to marksmanship qualification, suicide prevention, physical fitness, and sexual assault prevention, among others. A 2002 study at the Army company commander level found there were 297 days of annual mandatory training requirements for 256 available training days. Discussions across the force confirmed that commanders receive additional mandatory training requirements regardless of their units' ability to actually comply with the totality of the requirements. The Department of the Army Inspector General in 2012 reported that at none of the 16 locations inspected were companies in the Army Force Generation process able to complete all mandatory training.

The Army responded to a February 2015 study for the U.S. Army War College, which stated overwhelming training requirements may contribute to military personnel exaggerating or falsely reporting compliance in meeting statistical training requirements, by undertaking the "Objective T" initiative. "Objective T" seeks to reset mandatory training for appropriate individual-, leader-, and unit-level training; shift selected mandatory training tasks to "as-required" elements of command responsibility; establish a biennial cycle for select mandatory

training tasks for the Reserve Components; and adopt new standards for mandatory training.

While the Army War College study focused on Army personnel, testimonies indicate this is a problem facing all branches of the U.S. military. The committee is concerned that the ever-increasing training demand forces military leaders at multiple levels in the chain of command to make ethical decisions between actually training to standard or falsifying reporting, as well as choosing between training for mission essential tasks and those perceived to be of lesser value.

In light of these concerns, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2017, addressing each of the following issues:

(1) What is the level and range of mandatory training required annually in each of the military services, and do the requirements derive from law, policy, or guidance;

(2) What processes do the military services use to establish and track mandatory training requirements for service members;

(3) To what extent do the military services review and validate existing mandatory training requirements and assess the effectiveness of training strategies in meeting intended training objectives;

(4) To what extent do the military services have processes in place to analyze the impact of mandatory training requirements and compliance checks on the training readiness and capabilities of their forces; and

(5) To what extent do individual commanders have flexibility to prioritize mandatory training requirements in light of the amount of time available to complete individual and unit training.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2016, on preliminary findings of the Comptroller General's study.

Language Training

The committee believes that foreign language proficiency, including immersive regional and cultural training, is a major force multiplier and a key component of national defense. The committee therefore supports the fiscal year 2017 budget request for the Defense Language Institute (DLI) Foreign Language Center. The committee believes the fiscal year 2017 funding level will allow the DLI to address capability gaps in advanced foreign language training that otherwise would hamper the Department's ability to attain strategic national security objectives.

Further, due to recent Russian Federation activities in Eastern Europe, the committee believes the Department of Defense should examine whether training for U.S. service members in Russian language, regional expertise, and culture are sufficient to ensure service members deploying to Eastern European are prepared to

effectively fulfill mission requirements. The committee urges the Director of the Defense Language and National Security Education Office (DLNSEO) to assess the need for additional courses in Russian language, regional expertise, and culture training.

As the Department continues to engage with allies across the combatant commands through security cooperation events, the committee encourages the Department to build awareness of foreign cultures and fluency in foreign languages and to provide opportunities for allies to experience American culture and improve their English-language proficiency. Among the opportunities the committee recommends exploring are expanding Army Cadet Command's Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency program to the other military services, expanding the number of allied English-language instructors who receive instruction annually at the DLI, temporary overseas assignments for DLI instructors to teach English to allied students, and partnerships with U.S. colleges and universities who have degree programs for English-as-a-foreign-language studies. Accordingly, the committee directs the Director of the DLNSEO to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2016, on the feasibility and estimated costs of these opportunities and provide a suggested list of developing countries prioritized for engagement and instruction.

Military Bands

While the committee provides the Department of Defense with a wide latitude of authority for the military services to execute the end strength reductions that are continuing through fiscal year 2017, the committee is concerned by the prioritization of some military units. The committee believes that the services may be able to conserve end strength by reducing the number of military bands.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2017, on the Department of Defense requirement for military bands.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on military bands. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) The number of military bands, by service, and their location;
- (2) The cost of military bands (including recruitment, training, facilities, and transportation);
- (3) The number of service members assigned to military bands;
- (4) The history of reductions in military bands over the past 5 years; and
- (5) The feasibility of combining military bands at joint locations.

Mobility Support for Operations on the Korean Peninsula

U.S. and Republic of Korea forces train and plan together to deter and defeat aggression emanating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As a result of this longstanding alliance, operational and contingency plans have been codified, coordinated, and exercised. Over time those plans have evolved to meet changing conditions, enhance readiness, and strengthen the alliance's ability to defend the Republic of Korea and maintain stability on the Korean Peninsula. Plans for rapidly reinforcing U.S. forces already on the peninsula would require U.S. Transportation Command to undertake the rapid movement to the Korean Peninsula of forces and capabilities presently located in the continental United States and elsewhere. In light of new and increasingly threatening dynamics, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

(1) The factors, if any, that may affect U.S. Transportation Command's ability to carry out its wartime mission with respect to operations on the Korean Peninsula;

(2) The extent to which U.S. Transportation Command's plans and capabilities are postured to support the outbreak of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula;

(3) The readiness of U.S. Transportation Command's assets (air, land, and sea) to carry out its wartime mission; and

(4) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to U.S. Transportation Command's support of operations on the Korean Peninsula.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report to the congressional defense committees on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Regional Air Ranges and Exercise

The committee notes that each military service relies on major national air ranges and military operating areas to provide realistic combined-arms pilot training against a variety of targets and simulated threats. The committee believes these ranges provide critical and efficient opportunities for small and large units to train together as a joint force on a variety of air-to-air and air-to-ground scenarios in increasing levels of complexity. The committee also believes that the integration of fourth- and fifth-generation combat capabilities on regional ranges during frequent local exercises is critical to maintain the readiness and proficiency of aircrews to meet combatant commanders' requirements across the entire spectrum of potential operations.

The committee notes that diminished training resources require a prioritization of investments in training infrastructure. The committee believes that regional, jointly managed air ranges, and frequent, locally planned exercises would result in training opportunities for each service that are realistic, efficient, and

effective. Looking ahead, the committee believes that the services must address common concerns about limited airspace to meet training requirements for fifth-generation aircraft and standoff precision-guided munitions by collaborating on the establishment and management of joint regional ranges consisting of connected, existing service-specific ranges. The committee also believes that regional ranges must be equipped with mobile joint threat emitters designed as a multi-threat, high-fidelity simulator with realistic, effective radiated power levels to help train aircrews to identify and counter enemy missile or artillery threats, as well as integrated air defense systems in a war-like training environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to establish an investment strategy for the preservation and enhancement of regional ranges and exercises needed to provide adequate live training for aircrews across the full spectrum of operations. The committee notes that the Department's annual sustainable ranges report should inform this report and may facilitate development of an investment strategy. The strategy shall include:

- (1) An assessment of the importance of regional ranges and exercises;
- (2) A review of existing threats to continued operation or limits of regional ranges;
- (3) A review of measures taken to date to preserve the capabilities of each regional range;
- (4) A prioritized list of specific actions needed to promote compatible development in areas around each regional range;
- (5) A prioritized list of proposed investments, including installation of joint threat emitter systems; and
- (6) Specific actions proposed to enhance the training opportunities by combining existing regional ranges, enlarging operating areas, and establishing joint range management entities.

The committee further directs the Secretary to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 11, 2016, that includes the investment strategy and descriptions of other initiatives to improve regional opportunities for realistic, joint training of military aircrews.

Regional Biosecurity Plan Implementation

The committee notes that in March 2015, the Department of the Navy released the "Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii." This document provided recommendations that, if appropriately implemented, will minimize the harmful ecological, social, cultural, and economic impacts of invasive species through the prevention and management of such species' introduction, expansion, and dispersal within the region. With the influx of permanent and rotational U.S. military personnel and equipment in the region, the committee understands that the Department of the Navy agreed to fund the development of this plan in part to assist with minimizing the risk of introduction and spread of invasive species to and within the region. The committee notes that the document contains numerous

recommendations and action items at different priority levels for the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with other Federal agencies as appropriate, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2017, regarding the Department's implementation of the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii. In addition to the steps that are being taken to implement the recommendations and action items, the briefing may include an estimate of the additional costs associated with continued implementation, to include specifying in detail the cost for each component and program of the Department of Defense.

Report on Small Boat Maintenance

The committee is aware that some of the small boats and watercraft of the Navy Installation Command (CNIC) and United States Naval Academy do not utilize the Navy's Maintenance and Material Management (3M) program or are partially covered. The committee recognizes that over the life of these small watercraft, on-time performance maintenance inspection actions are necessary to optimize performance, reduce equipment failure and breakdowns, and ensure operational availability of these assets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than August 31, 2016, on the service's approach to small boat and small watercraft maintenance. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) An inventory of Navy Installation Command and United States Naval Academy small boats and watercraft;
- (2) The maintenance routine and inspections for these small watercraft and boats; and
- (3) A review of existing Navy maintenance programs and commercially available maintenance products used with other small boats and watercraft.

Review of the Readiness of Military Sealift Command Ships and Employment Plans

The committee understands the Navy has called for a fleet with more distributed lethality to extend the global reach of its combatant ships. Concurrently, the Military Sealift Command (MSC) fleet will need to provide the logistics support required by globally distributed operations. These demands will be in addition to new tasking to the MSC fleet, given the declining numbers of combat ships in the fleet. In some mission areas, such as amphibious operations, MSC platforms are taking on new roles. For example, the Expeditionary Fast Transport (formerly designated the Joint High Speed Vessel) and the Afloat Forward Staging Base are providing some amphibious capabilities, including rapid transport of troops and equipment and forward logistics support and command and control to other Navy ships and helicopters in operational areas. The committee notes the Navy has introduced these ships into the fleet but has not yet provided a comprehensive

account of the missions they are suitable to support. MSC's expanded roles also require a healthy supply of experienced mariners and a robust number of U.S. merchant ships to generate these qualified mariners. With declining ship numbers in the U.S. merchant fleet, the committee is concerned these new requirements may not be fully addressed.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees to address the following:

(1) What challenges does Military Sealift Command face with respect to material condition and service life of its fleet and what impact, if any, do these have on maintaining needed warfighting capabilities;

(2) What personnel and training challenges have impacted the Military Sealift Command, and what effects, if any, do these pose to maintaining warfighting readiness;

(3) How are Military Sealift Command's mission requirements evolving? What implications, if any, are there for the command's personnel and force structure; and

(4) Any other related matters as deemed appropriate in order to provide a comprehensive examination of Military Sealift Command readiness and employment plans.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, with the report to be submitted at a date to be determined at the time of the briefing.

Rotary-Wing Aviation Readiness and Safety

The committee notes with concern the frequency of mishaps in rotary-wing aviation over the past 5 years. The committee further notes that the commander of the Army's Aviation Center of Excellence described home-station training as a significant concern due to the inability of the Army to provide sufficient flying hours for all pilots to meet established standards. Similarly, the committee notes that the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Aviation has described the reduction of funding for aviation training and maintenance as a critical concern. Further, the committee believes that the proficiency of rotary-wing pilots and the readiness of rotary-wing platforms provide crucial capabilities to the joint force. Therefore, the committee urges the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to prioritize rotary-wing aviation funding in order to ensure that the United States maintains this crucial capability into the future.

The committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps each to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 2, 2017, on the impact of reduced funding on rotary-wing aviation readiness and safety from fiscal year 2012 to the present and

an estimate of the impact to aviation readiness and safety if funding were maintained at levels consistent with the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25) through fiscal year 2023.

Soldiers Medically Unavailable for Training

The committee is concerned about the number of soldiers who, while assigned to deployable units, are medically unavailable for training or deployment. The committee shares the Army's desire to provide these soldiers the medical treatment they deserve, while at the same time moving them to Warrior Transition Units and/or discharging them as quickly as practicable. The committee recognizes the readiness strain that permanently non-deployable soldiers place on deployable units, and encourages the Army to make this process as streamlined as possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2016, regarding the effects on readiness of medically non-deployable soldiers. The briefing should include, at a minimum, the number of medically non-deployable soldiers currently in deployable units, the average time a medically non-deployable soldier waits to be reassigned out of a deployable unit, the process the Army uses to discharge medically non-deployable soldiers, what the Army is doing to speed up the discharge process, and any issues that slow down the discharge process.

Support Capabilities for Operations in Europe

Since the end of the Cold War, the size and footprint of U.S. forces in Europe have decreased. Recently, however, Russian activities in the region have provided cause for reassessment. The Secretary of Defense recommended in the budget request for fiscal year 2017 to quadruple the allocation for the European Reassurance Initiative to \$3.40 billion, saying that this money will go to pay for increased rotations of U.S. forces to Europe, increased prepositioned stocks, and increased multinational training, among other things. Moreover, a significant part of the Department's future focus will be on Eastern Europe, where the United States has not previously had a significant military footprint. This increased U.S. effort in Europe raises concerns about the adequacy of the logistical and other support capabilities needed to sustain future operations.

In light of these concerns, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the following with regard to the Department's support capabilities for increased activities in Europe and provide a preliminary briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the following factors not later than February 1, 2017, with a report to follow at a date to be determined at the briefing:

(1) To what extent have the U.S. European Command and supporting commands identified gaps in logistical and other support capabilities relevant to an increased presence under the European Reassurance Initiative;

(2) How have the relevant Department of Defense organizations addressed any identified gaps in logistical and other support capabilities; and

(3) To what extent have the relevant Department of Defense organizations evaluated requirements for prepositioned stocks and other forward-positioned equipment to support future operations in Europe and developed a joint strategy and plan to implement any needed changes to these items.

Synthetic Training System and Small Arms Qualification

The committee notes that in reviewing base security forces' response to the September 16, 2013, active-shooter attack at the Washington Navy Yard, Department of the Navy officials recognized the Navy's small-arms qualification programs are not aligned to post-9/11 force protection watch-standing requirements and that Navy programs and policies regarding hostile intent determination are unclear, under-resourced, and lack standardization among small-arms trainers. Also, the committee was concerned to learn that training prior to live-fire qualification lacks requisite frequency or sufficient standardization across all commands or weapons types to develop satisfactory proficiency; small arms marksmanship instructors lack the tools, procedures, and training to teach proper shooting techniques and to remediate shooter deficiencies; Navy Security Forces and force protection personnel lack adequate training to enhance proficiency after initial qualification; and the crew-served weapon course of fire does not objectively measure accuracy.

In support of the review's recommendation to address these training shortfalls through an improved small-arms training program, the committee encourages the Navy to proceed in a manner that will utilize synthetic marksmanship training systems that have a proven track record. For example, synthetic small arms training systems utilized by Navy Expeditionary Combat Command, Naval Special Warfare Command, and Naval Health Research Center, and the Joint Multi-National Training Center, are leveraging data collection and metric analysis to improve training efficiency and ensure that training effectiveness consistently transfers to live-fire qualifications and skills sustainment.

The committee notes, however, that the limited objective experiment conducted on behalf of U.S. Fleet Forces Command to determine the most advantageous capabilities of small-arms simulators reported on a single basic skills simulation training system in their inventory and did not evaluate advanced systems used by other commands. As the Navy implements small-arms simulator training systems to meet force protection requirements and hostile intent determination gaps, the committee encourages the Navy to evaluate a broader range of systems including those described above and not be limited to existing basic firearms training and engagement skills training systems and programs of record.

Toward that end, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than

September 30, 2016, regarding the Navy's assessment of advanced, innovative non-program-of-record small-arms weapons and crew-served training systems, including those at the commands mentioned above, and outlining the planned program elements and parameters that will be used to contract for any small-arms simulation system in fiscal year 2017 and future fiscal years.

OTHER MATTERS

Acquisition of Highly Technical Contract Services

The committee notes that in June 2012, the Navy issued Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 4200.7 addressing services contracting management that included "tripwires" triggering higher level review of specific contracting issues. Among the specific issues for which tripwires were established was the level of proposed contractor labor rates in competitive cost-type and time-and-materials service contracts and individual task orders.

According to the Navy instruction, tripwires were not intended to preclude execution, but instead to require higher level concurrence or notifications before continuing to execute. While the committee is generally supportive of efforts to oversee the cost and performance of contracts for services, the committee is concerned that the manner in which contracting organizations are interpreting this instruction may essentially be imposing a ceiling on labor rates in certain categories. The committee believes this may be occurring due to the unwillingness of lower level managers to seek higher level review and approval of proposed labor rates above those set by the tripwires, even in cases where such a request would be appropriate given the nature of the specific work to be performed. This approach may be affecting the service industry's ability to recruit and retain personnel in labor categories where there is significant competition among private-sector firms for limited numbers of highly qualified personnel, especially cybersecurity specialists.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to review the impact of the implementation and practice of the tripwire instruction with respect to labor rates on the ability to achieve contract objectives in areas where access to senior, highly skilled technical support is essential, and for which industry labor rates generally above the levels set by the tripwires are applicable and appropriate. The Secretary shall provide a briefing on his findings to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016.

Adoption of Tactical Explosive Detection Military Working Dogs

The committee notes the Tactical Explosive Detection Dog (TEDD) program was established in January 2011 as a temporary, Army-funded program supporting Army Brigade Combat Teams by providing maneuver units with canine assets to mitigate casualties associated with improvised explosive devices. In 2013, U.S. Central Command curtailed the requirement for TEDDs, and the TEDD program

was terminated in February 2014. The Department of the Air Force, the executive agent for all military working dogs, delegated development of a disposition plan for the 229 TEDDs to the Department of the Army, through the Office of the Provost Marshall General (OPMG). The committee recognizes the challenge OPMG had in the disposition of TEDDs due to a limited transition window.

However, the committee is aware of persistent concerns raised by former TEDD handlers regarding their opportunity to adopt the TEDDs. The committee notes that the Department of the Army has, on multiple occasions, examined this issue in a singular fashion, examining a specific handler or TEDD. Despite these reviews, the committee believes the Army has not been sufficiently responsive in addressing generally known challenges in the TEDD adoption process. The committee believes that the Army's reluctance to review the adoption application process holistically to ensure that military working dog handlers were provided the first opportunity to adopt TEDDs failed to meet the intent of military working dog adoption processes in law, instruction, and regulation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by August 31, 2016, that should address the following issues:

(1) How TEDD handlers were identified and contacted to verify intent to adopt TEDD military working dogs, including a listing of all TEDD handlers, the method by which they were contacted, the handlers' stated intentions regarding TEDD adoption, and instances of handlers reporting errors in the adoption process;

(2) What steps the Secretary has taken to ensure that all military working dog handlers have visibility into the adoption process of all military working dogs, including TEDDs;

(3) The factors that led to instances in the adoption process of TEDDs where handlers did not have the first opportunity to adopt the TEDD, and how the Secretary intends to prevent future process errors in military working dog adoptions;

(4) Any resource, legislative, or departmental policy changes needed to correct deficiencies in the adoption process; and

(5) The process for selection of a handler for military working dog adoption when more than one handler requests to adopt the military working dog.

Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal

The committee has been closely monitoring proposed changes to the Army's Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) force structure, force modernization, and branch proponentcy for impacts upon capability and capacity to provide scalable and tailorable EOD mission command and EOD forces to conduct counter-improvised explosive devices operations, counter-unexploded ordnance operations, and combating weapons of mass destruction elimination operations in support of the Army and joint force commanders.

The Secretary of the Army has recently informed the committee that the Training and Doctrine Command has established a capability manager for explosive ordnance disposal to integrate EOD force modernization activities across all of the Army's Centers of Excellence. However, the committee remains concerned that the Army has not clearly identified its future branch proponency requirements for an EOD Corps consisting of a fully integrated explosives ordnance disposal, ammunition, and explosives safety basic branch.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on the Army's EOD branch. At a minimum, the report shall include:

- (1) EOD officer development and career management program depicting key development assignments and key leadership positions from lieutenant to that of Logistics Corps general officer;
- (2) EOD officer and EOD senior noncommissioned officer (NCO) standard of grade authorization requirements to fill the necessary positions throughout the institutional Army to ensure enduring health and viability of the EOD branch;
- (3) Description of the Army EOD School licensing process of EOD soldiers;
- (4) Identification of joint, interagency, intergovernmental and multinational EOD commissioned officer and NCO positions; and
- (5) A cost-benefit analysis on any proposed realignment or relocation of EOD organization, force structure, training, and branch proponency.

Collaboration with U.S. Universities

The committee notes that in February 2015, the Secretary of Defense announced his goal to build the "Force of the Future" to enable the Department of Defense to maintain a competitive edge by, among other things, attracting the top talent from corporations and universities to serve the nation. One initiative from this effort is to improve and enhance Department of Defense internship programs in order to increase recruitment at colleges and universities.

The committee encourages the Department to pursue the opportunity to work with U.S. universities to shape certain curricula and programs with the goal of providing specific "whole-of-government" education for potential future Department leaders, emphasizing enterprise thinking, unity of effort, and creative, viable solutions to global issues that affect national security. The committee believes it is important for the Department to leverage this program to attract future talent to the civilian workforce. In return, the Department benefits from placing military and civilian personnel in the Secretary of Defense Corporate Fellows Program and selected academic programs provided by universities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2016, on efforts undertaken to encourage universities to offer master's and doctoral level programs in National Security and Strategic Studies, especially in regions

where universities could leverage the density of existing joint, inter-organizational, and multinational organizations.

Combat Footwear Survey

The committee recognizes the ongoing efforts of the military services to ensure that all new recruits are issued combat footwear of appropriate size and fit upon entering the military. Proper combat footwear fit not only maximizes comfort but prevents injury and can improve combat effectiveness. The committee report (H. Rept. 114-102) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 acknowledged the growing number of women in the military and directed the Office of the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to determine whether the military services were meeting the needs of female service members with regard to proper combat footwear. Upon review of the study report, the committee notes, with concern, that the Army, the largest service in terms of force structure, is the only service not to design combat footwear using lasts designed specifically for women. The study report also noted that the Army's most recent survey questioning whether service members were satisfied with the fit and sizing of combat boots was in 1992.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct a survey of no fewer than 2,000 female Active Duty and Reserve Component soldiers from a variety of relevant military occupational specialties to determine whether or not they are satisfied with the fit, size, and performance of combat footwear issued to them. In order to establish appropriate comparisons, this study should also undertake, but not be limited to, a comparison of satisfaction rates among male soldiers and among both male and female service members from the other military services.

The committee further directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 1, 2016, on the results of the study.

End-of-Service Veterinary Care for Military Working Dogs

The committee recognizes that military working dogs serve the nation as extensions of military law enforcement as well as through detection and tracking of drugs, explosives, and personnel threats. After numerous tours, military working dogs are retired from active service and made available for adoption. The committee recognizes that the physical environments in which these military working dogs operate may pose future health challenges for the adopting entity. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 18, 2016, on the following:

- (1) An assessment of the number of living retired military working dogs and an estimate of their annual veterinary care expenses;

- (2) The extent to which a military working dog's health is impacted by the environment in which the dog served and subsequent costs;
- (3) Options for military working dog post-retirement care; and
- (4) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to military working dog veterinary health following retirement.

Flame-Resistant Military Uniform Postures

In the committee report (H. Rept. 113-446) accompanying the Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the committee directed the military services to provide a report on emerging flame-resistant (FR) technologies for military uniforms and evaluate where these technologies can provide cost-effective protection to a wider range of service members. The committee noted that distribution of flame-resistant uniforms is limited to military units that are preparing to deploy to contingency operations, are currently deployed in contingency operations, and to those serving in certain military occupational specialties. Since that time, the Army and the Marine Corps conducted an initial study and have begun to review additional commercial products for use in varying degrees of FR protection. In light of this, the committee encourages all military services to consider implementing FR uniform protective postures based on an assessment of the threat and the operating environment. The committee does not intend for the services to alter existing protection and reliability requirements for units deployed to contingency operations.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a joint briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 15, 2016, that outlines the plan and process, including costs, for providing FR uniform protection postures for all military personnel.

National Guard Unit for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

In response to section 515 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66), the National Guard Bureau (NGB) in August 2015 reported that establishing National Guard units in both the Territory of American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is feasible, but "major steps are necessary to reach that end state." Among the issues raised were the territories' limited ability to recruit, maintain, and sustain units, and that the costing framework to transfer force structure from one State or territory to American Samoa or the CNMI would have an impact on the donor State's or territory's ability to accommodate the NGB's "Essential Ten" homeland capabilities.

With these issues in mind, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2017, on how the Department of Defense would establish, maintain, and sustain a National Guard unit in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana

Islands. At a minimum, the briefing shall include details regarding force structure allocation, recruiting, and funding requirements, including military construction, that would allow the committee to evaluate the cost and overall impact of locating a National Guard unit in CNMI.

Procurement and Inspection of Armored Commercial Passenger-Carrying Vehicles

In a report and briefing to Congress on procurement and inspection of armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles to transport civilian employees of the Department of Defense, dated August 2015, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics found that Department of Defense components procure and inspect armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and that Departmental policy provides components the necessary flexibility to procure armored vehicles to meet mission requirements.

However, the committee has learned that a “presumption of quality” on the part of the General Services Administration, and in the absence of known and clearly understood specifications, calls into question whether the Department’s acquisition policies and procedures for the armoring of these vehicles provide appropriate physical protection for Department of Defense civilians. The committee is concerned that the rigor applied to the procurement of armored military vehicles is absent for the procurement of armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles. The committee questions whether appropriate standards are in place to ensure safety, quality, qualified vendor selection, contract compliance, sustainment, and reliability of armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following and provide a preliminary briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2016, with a final report at a mutually agreed-upon date:

(1) The extent to which DOD components complied with Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) C-4500.51 in procuring armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles over the past 5 years, including the requirement or specifications for vetting of suppliers, ballistic and blast mitigation protection and inspection, automotive safety, and road performance;

(2) To what extent contracts for armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles have been awarded over the past 5 years to firms that do not have a valid U.S. security clearance and whether such contract awards are compliant with DODI C-4500.51, including procurements from third-party brokers, both domestic and international, and leased vehicles;

(3) To what extent the Department of Defense has purchased, quarantined, and refurbished armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles that do not meet contract specifications, and at what cost above the original purchase or lease price;

(4) To what extent the Department of Defense has guidance, policy, and procedures in place to track purchase, acceptance, deployment, and fleet

management of armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles used to transport civilian employees; and

(5) How the protection and security requirements, specifications, processes, and policies for acquiring armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles to transport civilian employees of the Department of Defense compare with the same for uniformed military personnel and compare with those for employees of the U.S. Department of State.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Requirement for Non-U.S. Contracts in Afghanistan

The committee understands that U.S. military personnel and civilians currently serving in Afghanistan receive contractor support, which allows them to focus on achieving mission objectives. This support is paid for with U.S. taxpayer funding and is executed in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), subject to oversight of the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), and allows for the appropriate congressional committees to fulfill their constitutional obligations to oversee funding for and performance of these contracts.

The committee is concerned that transferring control of these activities to a non-U.S. contracting authority could result in reduced quality of services and overall decline in contract performance, as well as diminishing Federal and congressional oversight to protect U.S. taxpayer funds against waste, fraud, and abuse.

Therefore, to maintain the quality of services being provided to U.S. personnel serving in Afghanistan, as well as safeguarding Congress' ability to conduct proper oversight, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on the plans and rationale for transferring any logistics or support contracts in Afghanistan currently awarded and administered by the U.S. Department of Defense, via the Army and the other services and defense agencies, to any other non-U.S. contracting authority. The briefing should include, at a minimum:

- (1) How many U.S.-funded contracts have been transferred to a non-U.S. contracting authority;
- (2) How many more transfers are planned; and
- (3) How does DCMA monitor compliance with the FAR and ensure taxpayer funds are protected against fraud, waste, and abuse.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Defense Logistics Agency Overhead Costs

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) sources and provides nearly every consumable item used by U.S. military forces worldwide. The Department of Defense uses the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund to cover the Department's costs for providing services and purchasing commodities under three DLA activity groups: Supply Chain Management, Energy Management, and Document Services. The Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund is reimbursed through DLA's sale of commodities and services to the military services and other customers, such as other Federal agencies and foreign military sales. DLA incorporates overhead costs into the reimbursement rates it charges its customers, which DLA uses to offset facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization; transportation; storage; and other costs.

The committee is interested in the potential for improving DLA's overhead cost estimates, which could, in turn, contribute to more accurate budget estimates and potential savings. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the following:

- (1) The nature and size of DLA activities financed by overhead costs reimbursed through the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund;
- (2) How DLA calculates overhead costs for the commodities and services it manages through the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund;
- (3) How DLA's estimated overhead costs have compared to actual costs since fiscal year 2009, and factors that have contributed to any differences;
- (4) The options, if any, DLA has considered in adjusting its approach to determining overhead costs in light of any differences between estimated and actual overhead costs; and
- (5) Any best practices that DLA has previously used or is using to identify and manage overhead costs.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 30, 2017, on preliminary findings of the Comptroller General's evaluation and to submit a final report to the House Committee on Armed Services on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Five-Year Limitation on Civilian Personnel Working Overseas

The committee recognizes the challenges that the Department of the Navy faces in hiring and maintaining a professional civilian workforce for overseas assignments, particularly ship repair specialists. The current "5-year rule" limiting

civilian personnel to a maximum of 5 consecutive years serving overseas in the same location may have the unintended consequence of forcing the departure of highly qualified and difficult-to-replace ship maintenance professionals. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy or his designee to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2016, on the impact on ship maintenance due to the 5-year rule. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the annual rate of civilian attrition because of the rule, what skills or functions are affected most, how frequently waivers are requested and granted, what steps the Navy is taking to address the issue, and the timeline for implementation.

Security Clearances

The committee has received information from multiple Department of Defense sources about the length of time it takes to grant prospective civilian employees security clearances. The committee is concerned that the process is so lengthy that many highly qualified civilians find other work rather than wait for the process to end.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2016, on the Department's efforts to reduce the length of time it takes to grant security clearances for civilians. At a minimum, the briefing should include:

- (1) The average length of time it takes to grant a civilian employee or prospective employee a security clearance;
- (2) The factors that exist that prevent the Department from reducing the amount of time it takes to grant security clearances; and
- (3) The steps the Department is taking to reduce the amount of time it takes to grant a security clearance.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Rare Earth Stockpile Acquisitions by the Defense Logistics Agency

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66) granted authority to the National Defense Stockpile Manager to acquire six materials for the National Defense Stockpile: ferroniobium, dysprosium metal, yttrium oxide, cadmium zinc tellurium substrate materials, lithium ion precursors, and triamino-trinitrobenzene, and insensitive high explosive molding powders. The committee is concerned about the manner in which this acquisition authority has been used for the procurement of yttrium oxide and dysprosium metal. Specifically, the awardee of the yttrium oxide acquisition has closed its mine in the United States. For dysprosium metal, no solicitation has been issued, even though the

Administrator of Defense Logistics Agency–Strategic Materials (DLASM) issued requests for information for dysprosium metal and yttrium oxide less than a month apart.

To better understand how DLASM intends to use this acquisition authority, the committee directs the Administrator of Defense Logistics Agency–Strategic Materials to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2016, that addresses the following questions with respect to the yttrium oxide acquisition:

- (1) Where will this material be physically mined and refined?
- (2) If either of these process steps will occur outside of the United States or other allied nations, what is the DLASM’s assessment of the risk associated with that acquisition?

The briefing should also address the following questions with respect to the dysprosium metal acquisition:

- (1) Why has the dysprosium metal acquisition been delayed?
- (2) What additional information does DLASM require to issue a solicitation prior to the expiration of the acquisition authority for dysprosium in fiscal year 2019, to include the ability to store or rotate dysprosium metal stocks?
- (3) Has DLASM investigated storage mitigation options, such as a vendor-managed inventory or buffer stock?

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Combat Aviation Hangar Sustainment

The committee is concerned that the Army's aging maintenance hangars that support its combat aviation units have not been sustained to the level necessary to meet minimal operational requirements at the Combat Aviation Brigades. The committee recognizes that there is a requirement for the Army to develop an integrated combat aviation maintenance infrastructure modernization plan to account for the operational needs informed by future basing and the Aviation Restructure Initiative. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on the current condition of the Army’s Combat Aviation hangar infrastructure. At a minimum, the briefing should provide a list of the locations and facilities where combat aviation hangars have a facility index rating below 80, the required cost and scope of work required to restore the facilities, and the extent to which the degraded facilities pose a risk to maintenance crews, a hazard to aircraft, and have an adverse impact on military readiness.

Former Fitzsimons Army Medical Center

The committee is aware that the Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center was closed as part of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. The committee is also aware that the Department of the Army's transfer of land to the University of Colorado for the purpose of building the Anschutz Medical Campus is a successful outcome of BRAC that created thousands of jobs and allowed the university and its hospital partners to build a "science city" that contributes to the State's economy, the health of its citizens, and the Nation's biomedical research infrastructure. However, the committee is aware that the Department of the Army and the Fitzsimmons Redevelopment Authority are engaged in negotiations on a claim over asbestos and other hazardous materials on the land directly north of the medical campus, which has delayed further development of the remaining property. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to continue working with the redevelopment authority with the goal of reaching a mutually agreeable solution that is in the best interest of the U.S. Government, protects the Department from future legal liability, and allows communities to move forward with the economic revitalization of this property. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than 30 days after completion of negotiations, on the terms of the claim settlement and the timeline and resources required by the Department to ensure continued revitalization of the property.

Relocation of the Defense Non-Tactical Generator and Rail Equipment Center

The Defense Non-Tactical Generator and Rail Equipment Center (DGRC) is currently located at Hill Air Force Base, Utah. This is the Department of Defense's sole organic capability for depot-level repair and maintenance of rail stock and rail equipment, as well as certain types of large-scale power generation equipment. DGRC currently services not only the Army's nationwide rail fleet, but also rail equipment for the Air Force and the Navy. The committee agrees with the Secretary of the Army's decision on August 28, 2015, to relocate the DGRC. The committee notes that the two prior congressional-directed studies completed by the Army highlight a favorable business case for the Army to recapitalize the center's facilities instead of renovating the existing complex. The committee also notes that the Army Corps of Engineers initiated an environmental assessment in January 2016 to study four Army locations, to include Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma; Red River Army Depot, Texas; and Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The committee understands that the Army expects to complete this environmental assessment in September 2016, with a final site selection to be made in the second quarter of fiscal year 2017. Upon completion of the required environmental assessment, the committee encourages the Army to expedite its plan for implementing the relocation. Finally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2017, on the preferred location for the relocation of

the DGRC, the estimated timeline to complete the relocation, and the funding requirements, infrastructure investments, and plan for implementing the DGRC relocation.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training

The committee is aware of a proposal to increase joint military training capabilities on the islands of Tinian and Pagan in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands by developing additional live-fire ranges, training courses, and maneuver areas. This effort, led by the U.S. Marine Corps, is intended to address currently unfilled joint military training requirements in the Western Pacific. The committee is supportive of this initiative and believes it is critical to support training capabilities in the western Pacific that build and sustain military readiness.

The committee is aware, however, that concerns have been voiced about about how this proposed initiative will be implemented, as well as about potential impacts on the environment, including specifically cultural and historic sites on the islands. The committee notes that, following an in-depth review of nearly 30,000 public comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement released on April 3, 2015, it was announced that a Revised Drafted Environmental Impact Statement would be developed and is expected to be released in 2017. The committee believes it is important for the U.S. Marine Corps to use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process to fully address the comments received from government officials of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the public regarding this proposed action.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than 30 days after publishing the Final Revised Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), on the outcome of the FEIS. At minimum, the briefing should explain the preferred course of action for the development of training capabilities on the islands of Tinian and Pagan, concerns that were raised through the NEPA process, and the proposed actions to mitigate the concerns that were raised through the NEPA process.

Implementation of Guam Munitions and Explosives of Concern Clearance Policy

The committee is aware that the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands have World War II era Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) distributed across the islands. The committee notes that the current Explosive Safety Submission for Guam and the Northern Marianas Islands was approved in June 2010, and

amendment six was approved in June 2015. Due to the potential military construction cost and schedule increases associated with compliance with the amended Explosive Safety Submission, and after further analysis of the safety and construction requirements, the Chief of Naval Operations issued an Explosive Safety Exemption in March 2016 for construction projects in Guam and the Northern Marianas Islands related to the Defense Policy Review Initiative and realignment of U.S. Marines. The committee notes that this exemption will be reviewed every 6 months, as conditions on the ground are reassessed as MEC clearance and construction efforts progress.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide briefings to the House Committee on Armed Services upon completion of the reassessments that occur at 6 months and 12 months, respectively, after issuing the March 2016 exemption. At minimum, the briefings should address: any amendments to Explosive Safety Submission or changes to the Explosive Safety Exemption; the rationale for those amendments or changes; and the impact such amendments or changes may have to the cost or schedule of construction projects in Guam and the Northern Marianas Islands. In addition, the briefings should include an update on technology demonstrations as well as other procedural or policy modifications that may be under consideration to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UXO and MEC clearance in Guam and the Northern Marianas Islands.

Infrastructure Requirements to Support Marine Rotational Force–Darwin

The committee notes that the U.S. Marine Corps Distributed Laydown includes plans to deploy 2,500 Marines to Darwin, Commonwealth of Australia, and northern Australia to conduct exercises and training on a 6-month rotational basis. The committee further notes that plans to rotate U.S. Marines to Darwin were first announced in November 2011, and that the first iteration of Marine Rotational Force–Darwin (MRF-D) deployed in 2012. The committee supports these rotations and believes the training and exercises conducted by the MRF-D has helped to increase military readiness and develop valuable partnerships with the Australian Defense Forces and other partner nations. However, the committee is concerned that the U.S. Marine Corps has yet to initiate planning and design for known infrastructure requirements to support the full complement of 2,500 Marines or programmed these requirements in the Future Years Defense Program. Of note, the committee is aware that the U.S. Air Force initiated design of an aircraft parking apron at Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin and requested authorization for the construction of this aircraft parking apron in the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The committee is also aware that the U.S. Marine Corps has identified a requirement for an aircraft parking apron that would be located adjacent to the proposed U.S. Air Force parking apron. The committee believes there are financial and engineering benefits from designing the two aircraft parking aprons together

and expects the U.S. Marine Corps to work with the U.S. Air Force on a collaborative design effort to meet the aircraft parking apron requirement.

In light of these concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on the status of the development of, and planning and programming for, the infrastructure requirements that will be necessary to support 2,500 Marines and their equipment in Darwin and the northern Australia training areas. At minimum the briefing should include a detailed plan for the infrastructure requirements necessary to support the MRF-D, the estimated cost, scope, and timeline for the required infrastructure investments, and the details of any cost-sharing arrangement with the Government of Australia for the infrastructure investments or other support for the MRF-D.

Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

In January 2014, the U.S. Navy detected the release of an estimated 27,000 gallons of JP-8 jet fuel from an underground storage tank located at the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility in Hawaii. The committee notes that there are three wells within a 1.4 mile radius of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility: a Navy well in addition to the Halawa shaft and the Moanalua well, both of which are operated by the Honolulu Board of Water Supply. In response to the fuel release, the U.S. Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Hawaii Department of Health negotiated an enforceable order, known as an Administrative Order on Consent, which was signed in September 2015. As part of the order, the committee notes that the Navy committed to further updates of its existing Ground Water Protection Plan, to include the installation of additional monitoring wells as needed and establishing response procedures in the event that contamination originating from the facility is found in any drinking water well. The U.S. Navy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency confirm that drinking water remains in compliance with federal and state standards. As the U.S. Navy and Defense Logistics Agency continue to execute the Ground Water Protection Plan, the committee encourages close coordination and consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Hawaii Department of Health, and the Honolulu Board of Water Supply regarding the presence of fuel constituents detected in monitoring efforts and the potential effects of those fuel constituents on human health.

Further, the committee notes that in accordance with the Administrative Order on Consent, the U.S. Navy and Defense Logistics Agency have undertaken a study to identify and evaluate various tank upgrade alternatives to determine the best available practicable technology, as approved by the Hawaii Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to ensure the continued safe operation of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility and prevent future fuel leaks into the environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency and the

Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than 30 days after the regulatory agencies' approval of the completion of the Tank Upgrade Alternative decision document for application, of the best available practicable technology or technologies that will be used in the Red Hill Bulk Underground Fuel Storage Facility upgrade. The briefing should address the process for collecting proposals for the review of available technologies, the specific technologies that were evaluated, the reasons the technology or technologies have been selected, and, to the extent available, the estimated costs, scope of work, and construction timelines associated with each alternative. In addition, the briefing should compare the costs of implementing the technology or technologies that have been selected with the cost of the replacement or relocation of the existing storage tanks. Finally, the briefing should address any updates to Ground Water Protection Plan, as well as the latest data available from ground water monitoring and how any detected levels of fuel constituents relate to state and Federal standards.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Concept of Operations for Military Environmental Control Units

The committee is aware that a significant amount of fuel used at forward operating bases is consumed by environmental control units (ECUs). These ECUs are mostly used to simultaneously keep service members and major electronic systems cool in austere environments. Separately cooling service members and electronics may have the potential to achieve higher energy efficiency and lower costs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, that details testing accomplished or planned to evaluate the potential efficiency and lower costs that may be obtained using a distributed cooling concept of operations versus legacy approaches. The briefing should specifically include a discussion of the potential benefits and savings possible using enclosed-sized ECU units and systems for equipment cooling, and should compare the size, weight, power, purchase, and overall operational costs of employing these units versus legacy expeditionary ECUs. In addition, the briefing should address the Department of Defense's organizations engaged in this testing and the organization designated as the office of primary responsibility.

Condition of Military Airfield Infrastructure

The committee believes that the military departments' airfields are crucial enablers of rapid mobility and power projection of the U.S. Armed Forces. The

committee recognizes that the military departments have consistently taken risk in infrastructure investments over the past decade, due to budget reductions, and redirected funds from facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization to other budget priorities. The committee is concerned that the risk assumed in infrastructure investments has resulted in the deterioration of runways, taxiway pavements, parking ramps, and aircraft hydrant fueling systems that may pose a safety risk to aircrews, a hazard to aircraft, and have an adverse impact on military operations and training. The committee believes that when prioritizing investments in airfield infrastructure, priority should be given to addressing infrastructure in the worst condition that directly supports military operations and training. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on the current condition of military airfield infrastructure. At a minimum, the briefing should provide a list of the locations where the airfield infrastructure has a facility index rating below 80, the required cost and scope of work required to restore the locations with degraded airfield infrastructure, and the extent to which the degraded airfield infrastructure poses a risk to aircrews, a hazard to aircraft, and has an adverse impact on military operations and training.

Consultation with Federally-Recognized Indian Tribes

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense issued Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4710.02 on September 14, 2006. This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for the Department of Defense's interactions with Federally-recognized Tribes. The committee believes that DODI 4710.02, when followed, provides a consistent and responsive framework for interacting with Federally-recognized Tribes on issues such as construction, training, over-flights, access to sacred sites and treaty-reserved resources, and management of religious and culturally significant sites. Unfortunately, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense may not be complying with their own instruction and requirements for consultations with Federally-recognized Indian Tribes. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2017, that addresses compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and instructions regarding interactions with Federally-recognized Tribes. In addition, the briefing shall identify what actions could be taken, consistent with DODI 4710.02, to ensure that timely notice and appropriate consultation with tribes occurs prior to taking any actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, treaty rights, or Indian lands protected by a statute, regulation, or executive order.

Contract Management of Problem Construction Projects

The committee notes that the Department of Defense maintains more than 560,000 facilities valued at nearly \$880.00 billion. The Department invests in its infrastructure by using military construction to replace failing facilities and to construct new facilities to support new requirements. The Department uses facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) to maintain existing facilities in good order, restore facilities whose age is excessive or has been damaged, and alters facilities to implement new or higher standards to accommodate new functions or missions. Given the scope of the Department's real property inventory, and the annual investments made in facilities, the committee notes that the majority of work on facilities is accomplished through contracts. The committee notes that there are some examples where projects may not have met construction quality standards or where a contractor defaulted on a project before the project could be completed. The committee is concerned that issues with construction quality and performance may have an adverse financial impact on the Department. The committee believes it is important for the Department of Defense to have a robust, cross-service plan for contract management and, when appropriate, recovering funds used for failed or failing construction contracts or projects that did not meet construction quality standards.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with each of the military services, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2017, on the Department's policy for recovering funds from projects where quality standards were not met, a recent history on failed projects, terminated contracts and significant facilities with quality problems that occurred after beneficial occupancy, and the actions that the Department has taken on these projects to recover funding. Further, the briefing should identify the offices of primary responsibility and describe their levels of authority for recovering funds from failed projects or projects where the contractor has not meet quality standards, and how these offices share lessons learned. Finally, the briefing should address how the Department identifies and ensures poor performing contractors are kept from receiving future Government work.

Installation Access for Ride Sharing Services

The committee is aware that ride sharing services have increased in popularity in recent years. However, the committee notes that the Department of Defense has not issued guidance or policies regarding ride sharing services and their access to military installations. The committee remains concerned about the security of military installations and agrees with the Department's determination that drivers and occupants of ride sharing vehicles who do not have an authorized identification card or facility or installation physical access pass would be treated no differently than other visitors. Such individuals should be required to clear visitor control and screening protocols at each installation as directed by the Department of Defense and military department's policies for visitors to military installations or

facilities. However, the committee believes more clear guidance from the Department of Defense may be necessary to assist installation commanders in their efforts to balance installation security and accommodate ride sharing services for the benefit of military personnel and civilians on their installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2017, that outlines the rationale behind the decision to not provide new or updated guidance or policies regarding ride sharing services, details of the existing installation commander authorities to accommodate ride sharing services at Department of Defense installations and facilities, and explains the level of engagement the Department has had with the ride sharing service industry and the options discussed with the industry to aid in more consistent access procedures across all defense installations.

Live-Fire Small Arms Training Ranges

The committee is aware that U.S. military live-fire small arms training ranges, particularly those in the Pacific, face complicated operational safety and environmental concerns. Hazards, such as bullet ricochets and toxins from bullets and projectiles leeching into the natural water system, can have an environmental, safety, and economic impact on the local communities near these ranges. The committee is aware that there are commercially available technologies for live-fire small arms ranges that may provide a safer, more environmentally sound alternative to ensure the collection of spent bullets and other projectiles. The committee believes the implementation of such technologies could reduce operations and maintenance costs for the U.S. military and future environmental remediation costs of the ranges. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess available technologies and designs that can be incorporated into live-fire small arms training ranges and to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2017. The briefing shall address the technologies and designs assessed, how these technologies and designs may enhance range safety and mitigate adverse impacts to the environment, and the feasibility of incorporating these technologies and designs into live-fire small arms range construction.

Military Housing Privatization Initiative

The committee notes that the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) has privatized more than 200,000 military homes since the program's inception in 1996. The program has helped significantly reduce the amount of inadequate on-base housing and has contributed to the quality of life for military families. The committee notes that each military department negotiated their own MPHPI agreements with private developers on a project-by-project basis and, in most cases, the rental rates for MPHPI housing are tied to a service member's Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) rate. The committee notes that recent changes to BAH, as well

as changes to military force structure, may impact the viability of MHPI projects and the ability to adequately sustain and recapitalize housing units.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has yet to issue policy or guidance to the military departments or the MHPI partners on how it plans to mitigate these impacts on MHPI projects. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2016, on its plan to maintain the viability of the MHPI program. At minimum, the briefing should include a discussion of the Department's plan and the alternatives considered for ensuring the continued viability of MHPI projects.

Modification of Guidance on Use of Airfield Pavement Markings

The committee is aware that Secretary of Defense has taken some actions to modify the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications for pavement markings and Department engineering technical letters on airfield pavement markings to permit the use of Type III category of retro-reflective beads in accordance with section 2851 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92). However, based on the Air Force's airfield rubber removal, airfield paint removal, and airfield restriping multi-installation contract solicitation, released on January 14, 2016, that did not permit Type III category of retro-reflective beads, it appears that the Department's engineering organizations have not received sufficient guidance or methodologies to ensure they comply with section 2851.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2016, that details the full extent of actions taken to modify specifications, technical letters, and other Department guidance on airfield markings; the remaining actions to be taken to update additional Secretary of Defense guidance; and the outline of the Department's methodology to ensure that determination of the category of retro-reflective beads used on airfields is determined on an installation-by-installation basis, based on local conditions and the life-cycle maintenance costs of the pavement markings.

Overseas Infrastructure Long-Range Planning

The committee notes that the U.S. Armed Forces operate from a variety of overseas facilities that are categorized as enduring locations in the annual "Report to Congress on U.S. Global Defense Posture". Many of these locations support both steady-state and contingency employment of U.S. forces, providing reassurance to partners and allies, deterring potential adversaries, and enabling the rapid projection of forces if required. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense continues to rely on temporary and expeditionary infrastructure to support steady-state personnel and operations at certain locations that have had a significant U.S. presence for more than a decade. Furthermore, the committee is concerned about the impact these temporary and expeditionary facilities may have

on ability to conduct and support military operations, the maintenance and availability of weapon systems and equipment, and the quality of life for personnel. The committee believes that the rotational nature of the steady-state populations at these locations may adversely impact the ability to efficiently and effectively conduct long-term planning and programming of facilities to support the enduring military requirements. Finally, the committee is concerned that there may be a disconnect between the stated requirement for steady-state personnel, operations, and facilities compared to the actual situation on the ground.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2017, on the development of facility requirements for overseas enduring locations supporting contingency operations. Specifically, the briefing should address what improvements are being made to improve the long-term planning and programming process, how that planning and programming factors in the actual steady-state population and operations, an overview of plans to transition from expeditionary to semi-permanent or permanent facilities, and whether new authorities or changes to existing authorities are required to support facility investments at overseas enduring locations.